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Holiday Request Canceled; FCC Radio Curb Upheld; Holland Under Martial Law

The World's Day—May 10, 1943

Boston: Saltonstall Withdraws Holiday Request

Governor Saltonstall canceled his request for celebrating the May 30 and July 4 holidays on Sunday, the day they come, in favor of their usual Monday observance. [Page 2.]

Trial of Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and six other Boston police officials on charges of conspiring "to permit the operation of gaming houses and the registration of bets" was indefinitely postponed today by Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Superior Court because of the illness of Judge James J. Donnelly. [Page 5.]

Railroad shipments of coal into New England fell off sharply in the week ended May 1, Fuel Administrator Ickes reported today, blaming the recent mine work stoppages. Shipments in the week totaled 321,775 tons of bituminous and anthracite coal, approximately 51,570 tons below the preceding week and 104,585 tons below the comparable week of last year.

Legislation to establish a course of pre-flight training and junior aviation in all Massachusetts public high schools was reported unfavorably today by the Legislative Committee on Education.

Nine Greater Boston Rationing Boards were notified by the Office of Price Administration not to issue supplementary gasoline books to car owners employed in the Hingham-Bethlehem Ship Yards because of the train service inaugurated from Boston to the plant today.

Defense motions to quash indictments against Armour & Co. of Delaware and four company officials charged with violations of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 were denied today in United States District Court in a memorandum by Judge Arthur D. Healey. [Page 2.]

Washington: Chain Radiocasting Curb Upheld

Chain broadcasting restrictions imposed by the Federal Communications Commission have been upheld by the Supreme Court, 5 to 2. [Page 9.]

Sending photographs by V-Mail is not allowed, the Post Office Department states, but pictures may be sent first class mail to men in the armed forces overseas.

Addition to its black list of 273 new names, and deletion of 83 firms previously blacklisted, in the American Republics is announced by the State Department. Outside the Americas the list specified 146 additional listings and 40 deletions. All changes have been made since April 23, 1943.

No further newsprint restrictions are in prospect for newspapers and magazines before Oct. 1, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, told a Congressional investigating committee [Financial Page.]

"Equal pay for equal work" by women, the War Labor Board said, cannot be granted unless President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order is clarified.

Unemployment droped to 900,000 in April, a large share of these being persons between jobs for whom the period of unemployment is very short, the Census Bureau reported. The March figure was 1,000,000 jobless.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to provide $4,934,725,000 additional for the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics for the fiscal year 1944.

In Europe: Nazis Put Holland Under Martial Law

Holland has been placed under martial law by the Germans after widespread disorders and strikes, touched off apparently by the Nazi regimentation order for all former Dutch non-commissioned officers.

British and Italian war prisoners have been exchanged at Izmir in Smyrna. This is the third in a series of four such exchanges, the final one being scheduled for May 28.

Gen. Wilhelm Kruger, chief of the Gestapo in Poland, was fatally shot in Krakow on May 2, official Polish circles in London reported. His assailants were said to have escaped.

Field Marshal Mannerheim has resumed command of Finnish troops after an absence of three weeks during which, it was given out, he has been in Switzerland recuperating from an illness.

Gen. Henri Giraud invited Gen. Charles de Gaulle to meet him either at Marrakesh, about 150 miles south of Casablanca, or at Biskra, about 200 miles from Algiers, according to an Algiers broadcast heard in London.

National: Stores Taken to War Plant Workers

Taking the department store to the worker in war plants, thus obviating that excuse for absenteeism, has been undertaken by several concerns in New York which are opening units in various factories near by.

Full production in the soft-coal fields has reportedly been resumed following return to the pits of 500 men at the Shannopin Mine of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation at Bobtown, Pa., and of 1,400 workers at a mine near California, Pa. In Ohio 1,200 men resumed work at two large mines.

Launchings over the week end included five cargo vessels at the Walter Butler yards, Superior, Wis., where the Dionne quintuplets sponsored the "Quint fleet"; a Liberty freighter at the California Shipbuilding Corporation yards at Wilmington; two destroyer escorts at U. S. Steel Federal Shipyards at Newark, N. J.; a submarine at Groton, Conn.; and the Marine Eagle.

John L. Lewis, was denounced by representatives of 100,000 C. I. O. steel workers in the Chicago area, as Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, renewed his pledge that steel workers would not strike until the war is won. At their executive session the delegates demanded scrapping of the "Little Steel" wage formula.

Canada: Women Army Officers Get Equal Status

Canadian women have been made Army staff officers on an equal footing with men. This is said to be the first time in the history of any Army that women have been given equal status with regular officers.

Women have taken jobs as porters on some of the lake freighters, according to a dispatch from Port Arthur. The work of porters on these freighters is to care for the crew's cabins and wait on tables.

Americas: National Peru Library Destroyed

In Lima, Peru, fire destroyed the national library. Approximately 70,000 volumes were lost. There were no details on the origin of the blaze.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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'GBS' Namesake Falls For £10 Defense Bond

LIVERPOOL, May 10 (AP)—Ten-year-old George Bernard Shaw was given a 10-pound note by his father to be used for changing his name—a move suggested by the original "GBS," who said "no father has a right to prejudice a boy with such a name."

With the money in his pocket, the youngster—no kin of the literary light—stopped to view a street exhibit of a Halifax bomber. Carried away with enthusiasm for the "Wings for Victory" campaign, he bought a 10-pound Defense Bond.

Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 8:32 p.m.; ends Tuesday at 4:38 a.m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:33 p.m.; ends Wednesday at 4:37 a.m.

N.E. Dairymen Strike Hard At Subsidy Plans

Herter Committee at its first session in Boston listens to problems on food distribution.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Vigorous opposition to Government subsidies for the benefit of producers was voiced this morning by representatives of New England dairy and poultry industries at the opening session of the public hearing of the Sub-Committee on Rationing and Food Distribution of the Republican Food Study Committee at the Gardner Auditorium of the State House.

The first of a series of nation-wide hearings to be held by the Sub-Committee, which is headed by Representative Christian A. Herter, of Massachusetts, the purpose is to hear the problems of producers, distributors, and consumers of food. From the evidence presented, it is hoped that the Sub-Committee will be able to prepare legislation designed to solve the very difficult problems of rationing, and to provide for a more equitable distribution of food for civilian consumption.

The Sub-Committee includes besides Chairman Herter, the following Congressmen: James C. Auchinloss, New Jersey; Joseph C. Baldwin, New York; Daniel Ellison, Maryland; Richard P. Gale, Minnesota; Chester E. Merrow, New Hampshire; William J. Miller, Connecticut; Reid F. Murray, Wisconsin; B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee; Hugh D. Scott, Jr., Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Winifred C. Stanley, New York, (Congresswoman at large).

Others Present

Also present at the hearing were: Representatives Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, Minority Leader of the House; Thomas A. Jenkins, of Ohio, General Chairman of the Republican Food Study Committee; and Robert Hale, of Maine, also a member of the General Committee.

Confusion over OPA regulations, which he characterized as being "hedged-about by much legal mumbo-jumbo," was emphasized this afternoon by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association.

Taking up the cause of the retailer, Mr McCabe said that serious factors had entered the picture to completely bewilder storekeepers. One was the lack of adequate control at wholesale, due in large part to advancing costs at producer levels. These, he said, plagued the retailer on every side, Meat, he added, presented storekeepers their most trying problem and still does.

"No food has been more difficult to control in price and distribution than meat, and I might add, no food price control has been so grossly mismanaged at every stage of operation," he said.

Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture,

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

Allies Mop Up Africa for New Thrust; Axis at Tunis Held Planes for Future; Treasury Deadline for Tax Act Nears

White House may get bill this week covering 'pay-as-you-go' plan; still three hurdles.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—After months of debate the pay-as-you-go, skip-a-year tax bill may finally reach the White House this week.

This follows Senate Finance Committee approval today, 13 to 8, of a modified version of the Ruml Plan, and prospect that the Senate will accept the Committee report this week after perhaps only a day's debate.

Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia said he would report the measure to the Senate today and ask that debate be started May 12.

Provisions of the windfall sections were modified in final action today. In general, anyone who had an income abnormally large in the year on which he obtained a tax abatement, must pay on the excess over a "normal" year.

Only on May 4 the House finally approved the Robertson-Forand pay-as-you-go tax bill with somewhat different provisions from the Senate Finance Committee measure.

Several hurdles still remain, any one of which may block action by May 15, the deadline the Treasury has set, if it is to put taxes on a current basis by July 1.

Biggest difficulty is the difference between the proposed Senate Committee report and the bill passed by the House after months of debate.

House Version

The House rejected the Carlson version of the Ruml proposal, 206 to 202, and instead passed the Robertson-Forand version. The latter provides tax abatement for all those in the first surtax bracket, or about 90 per cent of the taxpayers.

The Senate Finance Committee, in its tentative action on May 8, approved the Carlson version, which the House narrowly rejected, which would put about 97 per cent of all taxpayers on a current basis immediately, providing approximately 100 per cent tax abatement.

The Senate Committee version would excuse the lower 1942 or 1943 tax liabilities, thereby putting taxpayers on a current basis except about 3 per cent with "windfall" incomes.

The three big hurdles before the bill follow:

1. Enactment quickly by the Senate and House conferees to reconcile differences on the two measures.

2. A swift agreement between Senate and House conferees to reconcile differences on the two measures.

3. Acceptance by President

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Associated Press Radiophoto from Signal Corps

Two-Way Traffic in Tunis

As this big Allied tank rolls into Tunis headed for more battles and ultimate victory, long files of Axis prisoners march out of the city in defeat, headed for prison camps for the duration.

Expectation of invasion as well as scope of attack led to caution by Luftwaffe.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations Forces in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN TUNISIA, May 10—Why did the German Air Force fail to offer serious resistance as the Allied armies surged forward into Tunis and Bizerte?

The answer to this puzzling question is now known. The Germans had to hold out of action what few planes and airmen they had left in order to save them for future operations in Europe. Because of the rapidity of the United Nations advance, the last days of the drive against the two seaports saw the Axis' remaining airfields in Tunisia virtually denied to enemy fliers. And the nearest large bases in Sicily and Sardinia were too far away to permit sustained fighter interference without throwing in frequent relays of planes.

At this stage the only airfields available on Axis Tunisian soil were a few small ones on the Cap Bon peninsula at Menzel Temime, Menzel Heurr and Kelibia. They had also a third grade one on Pantelleria—a small island visible from the peninsula. This has some underground hangars but it has been receiving attention from the Allied air forces.

Seaplanes' Value

Along the coast of this island there are also seaplane anchorages—which call to mind the fact the British used seaplanes with good effect during the British Expeditionary Force's evacuation from Crete, although at that time the enemy had numerical superiority in local skies.

The Axis was forced to give up Tunis and Bizerte in order to try to prolong the existence of its main forces in North Africa by moving them from these areas into the Cap Bon peninsula and the region immediately south of it. These forces, substantially reduced by casualties and the large number of prisoners taken, are now seen as irrelevant to the impending main issues of war. In six months' time, the campaign is seen to be crowned with dramatic suddenness by Allied victory.

The fall of Tunis and Bizerte with very little resistance from their rearward defenses came only two days after the British First Army launched its big drive with unprecedented air support on May 6. Derbyshire yeomanry of the First Army and the Eleventh Hussars, an Eighth Army formation, entered Tunis as the American Second Corps pressed their high-speed advance into Bizerte.

Germans Confused

The Germans left only four battalions in line before Tunis, with three more in reserve and their intention was to withdraw these in good order. But the First Army attack was of such weight, power and determination it crashed through the thin defensive screen and German plans were completely disorganized into a confused retreat and surrender under the rain of heavy blows from artillery, air and advancing land troops.

The ordeal of the heavy artillery bombardment and the hurling down upon them of nearly 850,000

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

50,000 Axis troops give up—Hitler speeds defense of Europe as invasion threat grows.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied armies expect to end remaining Axis resistance in Tunisia in "two days"; the enemy expects a quick follow-up attack on the Continent of Europe. There is every reason to believe both expectations will be fulfilled.

In Tunisia, Allied Headquarters have announced the unconditional surrender of more than 50,000 Axis troops and establishment of a sea and air blockade on Cap Bon. Only on this rocky promontory and in one or two isolated spots in Central Tunisia are the remnants of the once-proud Axis African armies still seeking to escape justice.

The plight of the enemy forces on Cap Bon, estimated at 80,000, is described as "worse than desperate."

Berlin now admits that both General von Arnim and Marshal Rommel have fled to Europe. The command has been turned over, appropriately enough, to an Italian named General Messe.

Many small ships loaded with fleeing Axis soldiers have been sunk in the past 24 hours, and there are some signs the Germans may be attempting a general evacuation, after all. But only an insignificant few are conceded any chance of getting away.

British armor is smashing relentlessly ahead on Cap Bon and a huge umbrella of American and British air power is raining destruction on every square mile of enemy-held ground. Delayed dispatches say the British already have advanced to the near center of the Cap.

Meanwhile, in Europe, frantic Axis preparations are underway to fend off the expected Allied invasion.

German troops are moving southward through the Balkans at a rate comparable to that which preceded the attack on Greece and Yugoslavia. Marshal Rommel is reported to be directing construction of fortifications in Greece. All Holland has been placed under martial law. The key French port of Le Havre has been ordered evacuated. New fortifications are being thrown up with desperate speed along the French Mediterranean coast and in Norway. And new restrictions are being imposed to keep the subject peoples under control.

German fears that a European invasion is imminent have been accentuated by a number of week-end developments.

First, General Giraud said in a broadcast that "tomorrow the European fortress will be attacked." He predicted the fight would be hard, but not long.

Second, Allied planes carried out great raids on Palermo, Messina and other Italian ports in what appeared to be part of a "softening-up" process.

Third, London disclosed that powerful new American P-47 Thunderbolt fighter planes had gone into action in the European theater.

And, fourth, the Russians succeeded in piercing the outer fortifications of Novorossisk, while Soviet aircraft delivered their most formidable series of attacks to date on Nazi communications.

North Africa:

German Resistance Stiffens at Cap Bon

Dispatches from the Cap Bon front quoted soldiers of the attacking Allied forces as agreeing to "get this business finished in two days—not two weeks."

At Allied Headquarters it was said that German resistance had

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Russo-Pole Peace Move Let Down by Vishinsky

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those diplomats who are attempting to smooth over the Russo-Polish rift received an unpleasant shock late last week when Russia's Deputy Foreign Commissar Andrei J. Vishinsky, gave the Polish Government in exile a bitter tongue-lashing which at one blow seemed to demolish all their efforts.

It was particularly upsetting to these diplomats because it came just after Joseph Stalin himself had seemingly paved the way to a retrieve by stating that he desired a "strong, independent Poland" after the war is over.

Mr. Vishinsky, famed for his role as prosecutor in the "treason trials" of the prewar period, accused the Poles of having refused to fight against "the Hitlerites" and of having been in communication with the Nazi enemy.

Diplomatic hopes had been running high that a reshuffling of the Polish Government in London would succeed in restoring the first and only formal break in the solidarity of the United Nations. There was the Stalin statement which sounded like a peace overture, and there was the fact that Joseph E. Davies was being sent off on a second "Mission to Moscow."

Peace Feelers Ignored

It can be stated categorically that there is no serious concern in either Washington or London about military co-operation with Moscow. So far as the war is concerned the responsible officials in both of the western capitals are satisfied that Russia is in the war with them to the hilt. They know that Germany has put out "peace feelers" to Russia as well as to Britain and America. And they are satisfied that those feelers have been as completely and decisively ignored by the Kremlin as they have by the White House or 10 Downing Street.

So the results of the Vishinsky attack on the Poles bears no relation whatever to military matters and the period of fighting the war. It relates exclusively to the field of postwar co-operation and the postwar readjustment of the world.

Parallel in Mexico

Within that framework it is considered an extremely unhappy development. This does not mean for a moment that either Washington or London questions both the right and the intention of Russia to deal with the countries on its frontiers as areas of primary interest. Washington would no more question a primary Russian interest in Poland, the Baltic States, Czechoslovakia, and the Balkans than it would brook a question from Europe about its own primary interests in the Western Hemisphere, particularly Central America.

It is an obvious and accepted fact that both the United States Government and every American would resist any overseas attempt to create in Central America a real rival to the United States. Poland certainly occupies a relationship to Russia somewhat akin to that of Mexico to the United States. Mexico (this may sound like a cold and unpleasant way of stating it, but it is an obvious fact) depends for its independence on orienting its foreign policy with that of the United States.

It is fully accepted at the State Department that it is as much a responsibility of Poland to get on good relations with Russia and keep there as it is a responsibility of Mexico to do the same thing toward this country.

However, Washington diplomats feel that Russia is big enough, and strong enough, and has a sufficient responsibility to a fairly-ordered postwar world to be as reasonable in its treatment of border states as American policy has been toward Mexico—although the defense needs of the two great powers obviously are very different.

Another Neighbor Case

Washington has not always been tolerant toward Mexico or other Central American States. There was the Mexican war—just to admit what has been called the blackest side of our history—and the shelling of Vera Cruz in 1914, and the Marines in Nicaragua and Haiti. America's record is not one to point to exclusively with pride.

But those things are in the past. The "good neighbor" policy has replaced the Marines, and given

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Unrevised Hull Pact Extension Urged as Aid to World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—As Republican leaders in the House claimed sufficient strength to limit the President's authority in negotiating reciprocal trade agreements, Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, leader of the House Ways and Means Committee, called on the chamber today to extend the bill for another three years, unamended, in the interest of the "peace, prosperity, and well-being of the world."

A two-day debate, to be followed by a vote, opened this morning.

"The eyes of the world are focused today upon this legislative body," the Chairman said at the start. "We have again arrived at a crossroads in the foreign policy of this nation and our friends and enemies alike are watching to see which turn we shall take."

Mr. Doughton warned that in deciding whether to modify the Government's authority over reciprocal trade agreements, each member would be called upon to choose "between a wise and far-sighted program of international co-operation and the thoroughly discredited policy of isolation."

Opportunity Seen

"I realize that some of my friends of the minority do not like to be termed isolationists," Mr. Doughton said. "They say they are not isolationists, and never have been. This measure affords them a chance to dispel the charge that they are isolationists."

He discounted opposition arguments that in the distant future great injury might come from trade agreements, adding:

"We heard the same cries in 1934 [when the trade program was first placed in operation], we heard them in 1937, and we heard them in 1940. The woods are still full of ghosts that never become realities."

Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, opening the Republican attack, disputed Mr. Doughton's claim that the program has justified itself. Speaking for the minority party forces seeking Congressional review of future trade agreements, he said:

Failures Charged

"The history of the Trade Act has been a succession of dismal failures. It failed to expand our export markets for agriculture, it failed to preserve world peace, and it has failed to lay a foundation for peace.

"Do not let the State Department deceive anyone into believing that the adoption of amendments will be regarded by any foreign country as an unfriendly act."

He said President Roosevelt and the State Department permitted export of millions of tons of scrap iron and steel to Japan which was returned to us at Pearl Harbor.

"No, my friends, friendship is not an article of commerce and it cannot be measured in dollars and cents," he said. "Let us emulate the policy of England and Russia in this instance. Whenever they

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

This Is Where We Came In

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10 (AP)—Alfredo Arboledo, student from Guayaquil, hasn't had time to learn English.

So, when he left his hotel he took especial care to memorize the sign over the door.

Just as he expected, he became lost. But neither taxi drivers nor police knew of a hotel with a name that sounded anything like the one young Arboledo gave them.

It took an extended tour of the business district in a police car before the youth spotted his destination.

Triumphantly, he pointed to the sign over the door. It said: "Entrance."

Sweden Looks Toward U. S. For Tools to Repel Invader

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor now on tour of Sweden with a group of American journalists

STOCKHOLM, May 10—How strong are Sweden's defenses?

We have just seen more of its Air Force, Navy, and Army than any foreign journalists since Sweden's "alert neutrality" began. Not only our group of six Americans visiting here as guests of the Foreign Office made the military tour, but the United States Naval Attaché, Commander Walter Heiberg, also was included, paying his first visit to the Baltic Fleet.

It is no accident that Americans were thus favored. It indicates the genuineness of the sympathy between Swedes and the United States—a sympathy which is increasing with the United Nations' victories in North Africa. But it also indicates that Sweden looks to the United States for tools of war if the day should come to repel an invader.

Emphasis on Quality

Sweden is resolute. It is working to the limit of its resources. Its position is far different today from when Germany walked into Norway in April, 1940. Yet it is no secret that Sweden is unable to achieve "the strategy of quantity." Hence it is manicuring every element in its military machine down to last set screw in an effort to capitalize to the fullest its inventive genius and morale.

The situation here is comparable to what a United States schoolboy might recall about the early days of the Swedish settlers in America. That was the time Peter Minuit left the Dutch and went to Sweden, later to sail up the Delaware River in 1638, founding the Swedish colony near Wilmington. He erected Fort Christina but had only 24 men to defend it. So he made friends with the Indians. That is exactly what Sweden's neutrality is doing today.

During the time thus gained, this is what Sweden's armed forces have been doing:

Planes Old

1. Air Force:

We were guests at the Barkaby aviation base, 15 miles from Stockholm. We saw low-level glide bombings and ground strafing of unusual accuracy. But the fighters were Republics, formerly known as Seversky P-35s, and the dive bombers were Swedish-built Northrops, both of which, it is admitted, are not comparable to cur-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Saltonstall Requests Holiday Plan Rejection

In a surprise move Governor Saltonstall today requested the Massachusetts Legislature to reject his proposal that the May 30 and July 4 holidays be celebrated on Sunday this year, the days on which they fall, instead of on the following Mondays.

The Governor's action was taken after receipt of a letter from Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the National War Production Board, in which Mr. Nelson said that a previous letter sent by him regarding Sunday observance of Memorial Day and the Fourth of July had been misunderstood.

The WPB Chairman in his later message stated:

"In expressing the hope that on both of those dates, May 31 and July 5, which in the ordinary course would be observed as full holidays in your State, 'we can have uninterrupted production in all of our war factories,' I was reiterating the established policy of the War Production Board.

"We have consistently asked war workers to turn out a full day's production of essential war goods on every holiday which occurs within their work-week. The only exception to date has been Christmas.

"The Board does not ask non-war workers to forego their customary holiday observances. Neither does the Board wish to deprive any workers of their customary compensation for holiday employment, policies as to which are set forth in the President's Executive Order 9,240."

In a special communication to Senator Jarvis Hunt, Republican, of North Attleboro, President of the Senate, and to Representative Rudolph F. King, Republican, of Millis, Speaker of the House, the Governor said that his original proposal had been made as the result of Mr. Nelson's first letter. Upon receiving the second letter, the Governor told the legislators, "I therefore suggest to you that because of this letter no legislation is necessary on my message on this subject."

The Governor's proposal had been vigorously opposed by union leaders, who insisted that celebration of these holidays on Sunday would abrogate union contracts with employers and would result in loss of holiday pay for workers.

Boston U. S. Judge Refuses To Quash Armour Indictments

In overruling demurrers and motions to quash indictments against Armour & Co., of Delaware and four company officials, for alleged violations of and conspiracy to violate the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, Judge Arthur D. Healey in a memorandum in the United States District Court today ruled that "the indictments allege facts constituting a crime."

The Federal indictments allege that the defendant sold butter on the condition that the buyer accept eggs also.

"The purchase of one commodity as a condition of the sale of another product for which a ceiling price has been established and by which the seller demands a total price for both above the price established for the commodity regulated, is an evasion within the meaning of the regulations," the memorandum read.

Charges involved in the indictments allege in substance that the defendant violated the Act "by selling and delivering butter at prices in excess of the maximum Price Regulation No. 280 by evading the price limitations contained therein by scheme, trick, and device, by conditioning the sale of butter sold in the ordinary course of trade and business on the sale of another commodity, and by selling the butter and other commodities at a price in excess of the established maximum price for butter."

The indictments allege compulsion to purchase the tied-in commodity with the butter, the Judge pointed out.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and vicinity: Intermittent rain tonight and Tuesday forenoon; little change in temperature; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Intermitten rain tonight and Tuesday forenoon; warmer tonight and colder Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Intermittent rain tonight and Tuesday forenoon; warmer in the southern portion tonight and cooler in the north portion Tuesday forenoon.

Massachusetts, Rhole Island, Connecticut: Intermittent rain tonight and Tuesday forenoon; little change in temperature.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:41 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Tuesday, 4:51 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, May 11

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs

For Tuesday, May 11

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

COMING

of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

May 15, 1943

AMERICA'S POSITION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
By Edmund Stevens
Our war correspondent, recently returned from the Middle East, finds America's prestige gaining as Britain and Russia encourage her increased participation in Middle-Eastern affairs, and Persia accepts her gratefully as a disinterested champion useful in economic and governmental organization.

THE MAN WHO WORKED OUT RATIONING
By Ralph Cessna
Portrait of Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, and called the best administrator in the United States.

CROPS FOR THE SUGAR BOWL
By Herbert Gordon
The story of the best sugar farmer who deserves much of the credit for the sugar on family tables in America during the past year.

WOULD YOU LIKE A DICKENS DIGEST?
By Walter W. Cunningham
A friend and familiar of Mr. Micawber discusses the advantages and disadvantages of digesting Dickens, incidentally reviewing "The Dickens Digest," a book recently published by Whittlesey House.

YOU CAN'T KEEP AN INVENTOR DOWN
By Captain Herbert B. Nichols
A former natural science editor, now in the Army, self-styled a crank who loves cranks, gives a glowing account of his "Wachiana Scientifica," a prize collection of crankspondence.

AMERICA'S CUPBOARDS WILL NOT BE BARE
By Ethel M. Eaton
Plans for the preserving of the fruits of Victory Gardens for winter dining tables give useful facts and fancies on canning meats, fruits and vegetables.

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5-Days-a-Week 'Home-Front' Talks for Air

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Fletcher Wiley, Your Home-Front Reporter, begins a five-days-a-week series of wartime aids, featuring talks on nutrition, home economics and wartime menus, interspersed with singing by Eleanor Steber, soprano, Frank Parker, tenor and David Broekman's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 4 p. m.

Richard Crooks tonight sings the song of the Norwegian Underground Workers; also Grieg's "A Dream," and "Goodbye" by Gabrilowitsch. Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. At 9 p. m. on same station, José Iturbi, pianist, guest on Great Artist Series, will be heard also as harpsichordist, playing Rameau's "Musette and Tambourin." For his piano solos Mr. Iturbi plays "El Pelele" from Granados' opera, "Goyescas," Chopin's "Minute Waltz," and Tchaikowsky's "Concerto in B Flat minor." Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra in Schutt's "A la bien aimee" and "At An Old Trysting Place" from MacDowell's "Woodland Sketches." Continuing on same station, at 10 p. m. Percy Faith will conduct his orchestra in his own arrangement of Steiner's "It Can't Be Wrong," Dinecu's "Hora Staccato" and Xavier Cugat's "Cui Cui." The chorus will be heard singing three songs from Johann Strauss' "Gypsy Baron." Josephine Antoine, soprano, and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, are soloists.

Orson Welles returns as guest on Ceiling Unlimited, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m., joining Peter Lorre and Adolphe Menjou in an original drama, "Hitler Came Closest."

Cavalcade of America presents Edward Arnold in the role of Skipper of a United States Navy auxilitary tanker, "Fat Girl," now famous because of her heroic battle in the Coral Sea. The actual skipper of the tanker, Capt. S. Phillips, will be guest, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Ida Lupino and Paul Henreid co-star in "Now, Voyager" CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m., on same station, Screen Guild Players present "Johnny Eager" with John Garfield, Carole Landis and Robert Paige in the leading roles.

George V. Denny, Jr., director and moderator of America's Town Meeting of the Air, is guest on Information Please, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

C. L. Huston, Jr., a steel industry executive and one of his workers will seek enlightenment on WMC rulings on the steel industry, Manpower, Ltd., MBS, 9:15 p. m. WNAC, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

"C.' Boss! C.' Boss! C.' Boss!"

Associated Press

Maine "Foster Mother" Visits Governor Saltonstall

Mrs. Corine Albert of Madawaska, Maine (second left), who was chosen as "Foster Mother" of the USO "Buddies Club" on Boston Common because her son, Corporal Conrad J. Albert (left) of the Marines was the millionth serviceman to enter the recreation club, visited Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall yesterday at their farm in Dover. The Governor is shown feeding one of his cows.

Coast 'Invasion' Planned for Next Sunday

War Activities in New England

"Invasion" by seaborne and paratroop raiders, scheduled for next Sunday in southeastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, will test civilian defense personnel and the Massachusetts State Guard as well as Army units in spring maneuvers, it was announced today.

In the first of maneuvers using civilian-defense personnel in this part of the nation, thousands of wardens, auxiliary police and firemen, first-aid workers State and local police, and the Women's Defense Corps will be alerted by air-raid alarms in Regions 6, 7, and 8, according to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

They and units of the State Guard will attempt to block simulated attacks by federal troops representing "enemy forces."

To assure the fullest element of surprise, the time of the "enemy" assault will remain a military secret, according to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command.

Civilian-defense personnel in the three regions will report presence or movements of the "invaders" through their control centers, according to J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Brig.-Gen. William J. Blake, in command of State Guard units, said the mimic warfare will give the Guard its first opportunity to put into operation plans which his men have rehearsed for many months.

The "enemy" will be identified by steel helmets and fatigue clothes.

Civilian-defense personnel will be subject to capture or being "put out of action" by the "enemy" on sight, according to the rules.

Region 6 covers the Brockton-Plymouth area; Region 7, Cape Cod; and Region 8, Fall River-New Bedford.

Firing Zone

Weather and other conditions permitting, Army coastal defense firing may be conducted from 2 until 6 p. m. daily from today through May 22 in the vicinity of Long Island, Mass., in the lower harbor of Boston.

Good News to KP's

Fort Devens disclosed today that the Army is being supplied with package ready-to-eat cereals that do away with dishwashing. The front panel of the packages is perforated so that when opened it forms a disposable bowl for the cereal.

Dartmouth Courses

Courses in colloquial Chinese and modern Russian will be offered to Dartmouth undergraduates and Navy reservists at the summer semester opening July 5.

The Chinese course is intended for men who have neither the time nor desire to undertake the difficult Chinese system of writing, but who wish to take part in ordinary conservation in practical idioms, according to Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth, who announced the courses.

The Russian study will cover the social, political, and cultural development of the Soviet State, he said.

Yale in Blue

Navy reservists enrolling in Yale University in July will study under the Yale curriculum, according to the announcement of Dr. Charles Seymour, President of the university, who said they may participate in intercollegiate athletics and extra-curricular activities if their Navy training permits.

Yale, for several months the headquarters of the Army Air Forces' Technical Training Command School, also expects to have as many as 900 civilian students when the new term opens.

Many of the Navy reservists will be Yale students previously enrolled in the reserves; others will be drawn from students in other colleges.

Consumers Invited to Exhibit Of OPA Designs in Meat Cuts

Food Problems in New England

Homemakers, nutritionists, home economists, and housewives of Greater Boston are invited to attend a consumer meeting and exhibit at Ford Hall Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when John J. Doheny, State Meat Rationing Officer, will explain the new standardized meat cuts authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

Retail cuts of meat, which will become standard for all of New England and the Nation on May 17, will be on display, and consumers will have an opportunity to see in advance just what their butchers' tables will have to offer when the new cuts become effective.

Speakers at the meeting will include John M. Deeley, State Rationing Officer; Henry Silberman, State Price Offiier; Herman Hankard, Food Price Specialist, and W. H. Knox, Food Specialist, all of the OPA.

Committee Backs Greater Liberality In Old-Age Aid

Liberalization of the old-age assistance law by partially easing requirements for contributions from sons or daughters of needy aged parents will be recommended to the Legislature by the Committee on Pensions, it was learned today.

The recommended changes are expected to add $100,000 to $500,000 to the annual cost of old-age assistance which is now running well over $36,000,000 annually, with approximately half that amount being paid by the Federal government. If the proposals are adopted they will constitute the second consecutive session in which the Legislature has liberalized the old-age assistance act.

Among the changes being favored are a 15 per cent increase in the amount of exemption from contributions granted to children of needy aged parents, revision of contributions by such children so that they are more equitable, and establishment of more effective "teeth" in the law to force children to contribute.

Before the Legislature this year are numerous liberalization proposals, one of which would establish benefits at a minimum of $75 a month while others would abolish the so-called "support of parents" clause.

It is understood that legislative leaders are attempting to obtain an agreement in both parties to stand back of this program emerging from the Pensions Committee.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.83 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—The War in the Air; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Talk: S. P. B. Mais. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"Vesper Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, Songs.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; Drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dance Music.
7:30 p. m.—Kay Ivers; Melodeers.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.2mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Lord Halifax.
3:00 p. m.—Sports comments.
3:15 p. m.Shady Valley Folks.
3:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:00 p. m.—Maj. Harold Rorke, comments.
4:15 p. m.—Queen Wilhelmina.
4:30 p. m.—"Nobody's Children."
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Yankee Starlets"; Songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Mediation Board"; Advice.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Shubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Lew Diamond's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tony Hill's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Food Rationing's Rough Spots Smoothed Out in Middle West

Food for Freedom
Seventeenth Article in a Series

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The midlands, the nation's "bread basket," has accepted food rationing and settled down to the new sort of life this wartime restriction imposes with a surprising amount of good will.

Reports from throughout the central area show generally that food shortages have, with some exceptions, produced less hardship and less confusion than has been widely assumed, and that rationing, after everyone has had time to get used to it, has brought a real sense of order and stability.

Application of meat rationing did upset things for a while. There were near riots in Chicago as housewives stormed meat markets to stock up the week before the system went into effect. But something of this same reaction has accompanied the beginning of rationing of other items. After the plan is in operation, it invariably works, just as it is intended, to smooth out distribution and give everyone an equal share.

Today in this central section, including Chicago, there is comparatively little heard about food shortages and rationing, a tribute to the efficiency of the system, rather than to any change in the basic supply situation. Recovery from the maladjustment present immediately before meat rationing began has been rapid in most parts. Reports from some sections, though, still tend to reflect the condition engendered by that situation.

Few Sugar Complaints

In general, there has been little complaint about sugar. In most places there has been enough coffee, and usually there is an adequate supply of fresh vegetables.

Detroit, which has added over 500,000 persons in the past few years, was hit particularly hard by a local meat shortage. It was local in that this huge population expansion was not taken into account in the allotment of regional quotas, and also because of a labor shortage which at one time made it impossible to unload a million pounds of processed meat in cars at railroad sidings. Dealers in Detroit have been particularly resentful of the fact that there is no ceiling price on live animals, which, they say, tends to reduce the amount of meat put on the market.

In Detroit this spring, as fresh vegetables came onto the market, some dealers said that customers were buying these instead of canned goods and were actually "hoarding" the canned goods coupons. Butter was almost unobtainable in Detroit for a few weeks in December and January, but this situation has now eased.

When the butter shortage was at its height, one Detroit hostess is reported to have made a hit when she placed a loaf of bread and a pound of butter in the center of the table and supplied each guest with a knife.

Restaurant eating in Detroit still is a problem, because of the tremendous increase in population.

In Indianapolis merchants report that the attitude of their customers has been "excellent," although the food shortage had been felt there some weeks ago, specially, as elsewhere, in the case of meats. There is some complaint, however, of conflicting orders and lack of official explanations on some rationing questions.

One report from Indianapolis stressed the practical disappearance of candy, disclosing by this very placing of weight on such an item the relatively favorable situation in regard to staple foods.

One phase of the meat problem is underlined by the recent closing of 176 abbatoirs in Indiana, most of which supplied kosher meats, for butchering more than their quota. None of these will be permitted to open before June.

Twin Cities' Report

People in Minneapolis and Saint Paul had, until meat rationing was announced, experienced relatively little difficulty in feeding themselves. It is sometimes hard to tell whether the lack of confusion and complaint is due to an abundance of supply, or to the smoothness with which a local rationing system is put into effect. At any rate there has been no trouble in the Twin Cities of which to speak. One typical housewife declared, "Well, if this is the way it is going to be, let's make the best of it."

Reports from Konxville, Tenn., indicate that the situation is far from acute. A good many folks still don't understand, though, why rationing is necessary. One local observer noted in this respect that this section is predominantly Republican, and that there is likely to be some partisan reaction to a program of this kind which is administered by the party in power. Consumers there are noting the fact that where they spent $1 for perishable foods two years ago they are now paying $2 for the same items.

"Texans laughed about food shortages in other parts of the nation until about March 1 this year," a reporter in Dallas said. "Then came the meat shortage."

That is fairly typical of other sections of the Southwest. The meat shortage, aggravated actually in connection with plans to ration meat as a means of alleviating shortages due to maldistribution, made this section more food-shortage conscious than it has been before.

Dallas Short on Candy

Dallas retailers still report, though, that people generally are taking it all in good humor. Meanwhile fresh vegetables aren't as plentiful as they were, bananas are hard to find, and candy is snapped up the moment it hits the shelves.

Kansas City, Mo., reports no hardship and little complaining about food supplies and rationing, although there was a "jam" at meat counters on March 27. Government estimates of a "huge cushion" of meat stored in frozen-food lockers in this section are discounted by farmers and local dealers, who say much of the food in these lockers is other than meat, and that in any event the amount involved is not large enough to have any substantial effect on the total demand.

There has so far been no great lack of butter, in Kansas City, and although canned goods allowances worried housewives at first, March 29 adjustments are said to have put a more optimistic light on the situation. Meanwhile, victory gardens are sprouting up throughout the city, with plowmen working from daylight to dawn and earning as much as $5 for preparing a 50-foot city lot.

This comment comes from a close observer in Birmingham, Ala.: "The public is taking rationing as a matter of course and little or no kicks are heard. Most of the bellowing is by Congressmen, radio commentators, and others." This southern city is finding rationing quotas ample, perhaps, as some point out, because traditional southern ways of life do not result in quite the same demands as in other sections. Meat, butter, and cheese allowances, for example, are considerably more than perhaps half of the people in this area are used to.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 700 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Sports comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Across the Footlights	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Your Home - Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Maj. Harold Rorke, talk	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Queen Wilhelmina	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Nobody's Children: dr.	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:45 Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Nobody's Children: dr.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, News	Les Brown's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	'Highway Patrol': drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sportscast: Music	News: Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15 Snapshots: Music	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 Walt Cassel, songs	Bing Crosby songs	Music: Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Moment Musicale
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harkeh	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 "Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger; News
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Mystery Hall: drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Mystery Hall: drama	Marian Anderson, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	George Gershwin's Music
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"The Better Half"; quiz	"Drama Shop"; Essays
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	in Drama
9:00 Theater: Ida Lupino,	"Counterspy"; espionage	Great Artists: Jose	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Tchai-
9:15 Paul Henreid, in	drama	Iturbi, pianist; orch.	News Service	kovsky's Symphony No.
9:30 "Now, Voyager"	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Dr I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	6 (Pathetique)
9:45 Theater: "Voyager"	Orchestra; Short Mystery	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board: guest panel	Classical Album
10:00 Guild: John Garfield,	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Paul Sullivan, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15 "Johnny Eager"	Gracie Fields, songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or-	"Our Morale"; D Pardue	Gems from the Ballet
10:30 Ogden Nash; Guy	"The World's Most Hon-	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 Lombardo's Orch.	ored Music"	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:00 News; World War II	John Kirby's Orchestra	News: 'Nocturne': Sports	News Service	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
11:15 News; Wm. Shirer	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	'Manpower, Ltd.': speaker	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:30 Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel: British	Day's End: music
11:45 Works of Music	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	news reports	Day's End: News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Home Town	News report	Dress Parade	News comments	
7:30 'Hit the Deck': News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45 Musical program; News	Musical program; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	Service
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam: drama	Musical Toast	George and Dixie, News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue,	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; R. Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical 30's	"The Breakfast Club"	"Uncle Sam": OWI Prgrm	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott: food	Spotlight Revue: organ,	Studio speaker
9:45 "Sing Along"; trio	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 Valiant Lady	Musical Highlights	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate"; sketch	Cheer Up Gang: songs;	Shopping with Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America": sk.	orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15 Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30 Bright Horizons	Lily Carthew interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch	House Party: variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Pot of Hits"	"David Harum"; sketch	show; orchestra	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Bonke Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler: talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	"Seth's Village Canteen"	"Big Sister"; sketch	News; Fashion Talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster: news	Margaret Porter
2:00 Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour"	"Guiding Light"	Sports program	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	"The Victory Hour"	Hymn Recital	Concert Miniatures	News reports
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	WHDH Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Keys to Melody	Popular Music
3:30 Do You Know Ans.?	WHDH Studio Musicale	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Brig. Gen. Robert Dennig	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Henry Busse's Orchestra
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Ice Cubes & Margaret"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:45 Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Len Salvo, comments	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton: Fighting	Music: M. Janice, songs	News from Abroad	Moment Musicale
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home; Star Revue	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Richard Salinger; News
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	"Just for Fun"; songs;	"Confidentially Yours"	You Shall Have Music
7:45 Hour: songs; orch.	"You and the War"	Rakov's Orchestra	Fred Lang, news	You Shall Have Music
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Boston School Com. Prm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Velney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson & Monty	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review": review	Dramatic sketch
8:45 Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	of Army activities	Kate Smith, songs
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Pamous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Pamous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Suspense"; drama.	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"The Return of Nick	Variety Hour
9:45 "Suspense"; drama.	Orch.; Short Mystery	Fibber McGee and Molly	Carter"; dramatization	Variety Hour
10:00 "Jazz Laboratory"	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15 "Jazz Laboratory"	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orchestra
10:30 Congress Speaks	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	John Kirby's Orchestra	News; Nocturne; Sports	News Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	George Duffy's Orch.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:30 Invitation to Music;	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Stefen

N. E. War Worker Urged To Boost Output 10 P. C.

Efficiency of workers in the war plants of New England must be increased an average of 10 per cent a person, Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, declared here today.

Even if all the sources of supply—the women, the return of retired craftsmen, the physically handicapped, high-school youth, etc.—develop as hoped, employers must obtain full utilization of their employees at their highest skills, Mr. Smith said. There are still too many critical labor areas, he added.

The Manpower Director is backed up in his emphasis on the best use of workers by Col. Edward Roth, Jr., Director of the Personnel Division with Headquarters at the First Service Command, Boston, who comments:

"The inefficient utilization of manpower in any project is the most appalling waste of strategic materials possible."

The number of workers in war employment in New England last December was 1,268,000, Mr. Smith reported. This was equivalent to 35.1 per cent of the normal labor force, as measured by 1940, when New England had a total of 3,615,000.

Of the 1,268,000, more than 900,000 were engaged in manufacturing war materials, such as ships, aircraft, ordnance, machinery, and iron and steel products. The balance were occupied on textiles, apparel, shoes, etc., for the Army and Navy.

Connecticut showed the largest percentage of its labor force in war employment, having 53.3 per cent so engaged. Rhode Island came second with 39.6 per cent, Massachusetts third with 31.3 per cent, then New Hampshire, with 24.6 per cent, Maine, with 22.8 per cent, and Vermont, with 18.5 per cent.

Massachusetts, however, had by far the largest number of workers in war employment, its 578,000 outstripping Connecticut's 410,000.

A race has developed between Connecticut and Massachusetts over employment of women in war industry. The last figures gave Connecticut the lead, as it had then placed 122,000 against 121,000 for Massachusetts. Rhode Island, however, furnished the largest percentage of women in war industry.

Needs of each New England state for war industry and the armed services by December of this year are thus listed by the War Manpower chief for this area:

	Dec. 1942	Dec. 1943	Increase
Massachusetts			
Armed Forces	243,100	389,000	146,200
War Industry	578,000	678,100	101,100
Connecticut			
Armed Forces	92,700	157,900	65,200
War Industry	410,100	485,200	75,100
Rhode Island			
Armed Forces	41,600	67,800	26,200
War Industry	127,400	144,600	17,200
Maine			
Armed Forces	39,700	65,100	25,400
War Industry	75,200	82,500	10,300
New Hampshire			
Armed Forces	36,700	43,500	16,800
War Industry	51,000	53,600	2,600
Vermont			
Armed Forces	16,200	26,100	9,900
War Industry	26,100	27,300	1,200

Close to Food Rationing Problems

By a Staff Photographer

G. O. P. Congressional Food Study Group in Boston

First of a series of nation-wide hearings to be held by the Subcommittee on Rationing and Food Distribution of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee opened in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House this morning. Among those taking part were: Left to right, Representatives Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio, General Chairman of the Senior Committee; Mrs. Winifred C. Stanley, New York, Congresswoman at Large, and Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Subcommittee.

New Subway To Sullivan Square Urged

Postwar construction of an $11,000,000 subway from Haymarket Square to Sullivan Square and elimination of the existing elevated structure were advocated today by Charlestown legislators at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Affairs.

Led by Senator Robert L. Lee (D) of Charlestown, the Charlestown delegation unanimously asserted that the project would result in property values being increased to the financial benefit of the city and highway hazards be eliminated.

Under the legislation the City of Boston would be authorized to borrow the money necessary to construct the subway and eliminate elevated structure if the approval of the Mayor, the City Council, and the Board of Directors of the Boston Elevated Railway were obtained. In addition effort would be made to gain Federal aid on the project as a postwar employment program.

Mayor Tobin was recorded as favoring a measure permitting Boston to build the proposed subway but he opposed any mandatory legislation. His stand was stated by Harry Kalus, Legislative Agent for the city.

Mr. Kalus said the Mayor was requesting a $100,000 emergency fund to study the advisability of eliminating the elevated all the way from Forest Hills to Sullivan Square.

Important Dates For Consumers

June 1—New reduced retail prices on meats, butter, and coffee will go into effect on a community-wide basis.

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E," "F," and "G" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

Tomorrow—Red "G" stamps become valid.

May 16—Red "H" stamps become valid.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

Today—May Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" now valid and will be good throughout May.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until autumn for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Foster Homes Are Sought For 2,000 Children

Thirty-five child-placing agencies today opened a two-week State-wide campaign for 2,000 temporary foster homes for neglected and delinquent children. "Share Your Home With a Child" is their urgent wartime appeal.

Organized by the Massachusetts Child Council, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, and allied agencies throughout the State, the campaign seeks to relieve the desperate shortage of foster homes for children needing the wholesome environment of normal family life.

Ralph S. Barrow, Chairman of the drive, cites several reasons for this shortage, all of them directly attributable to the war. In the first place, he says, many women who formerly took children into their homes are finding it more advantageous to rent available rooms to war workers. Other one-time foster mothers are replacing men in war industries. The change-about of many families, as well as the uncertainty of maintaining homes are among the other factors causing this serious problem, according to Mr. Barrow.

The ideal foster home, he says, should be headed by a father and a mother, happy in their home life and united in their desire to board one or more children. The youngsters are not to be adopted, as it is hoped they may later be reunited with their families. Expenses for board, clothing, and other care will be met.

Those interested in enrolling in this vital wartime service should apply to their local child-placing agencies or write direct to "Share Your Home With a Child" Committee, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

Sermons Heard in Churches In the Greater Boston Area

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Maxwell Savage of the First Parish in Worcester at First Church, Boston (Unitarian):

"We should see this war as not merely a global war forced upon us, but a global war forced upon us by social and economic ideas. It is a revolution which started in Spain and we in this country were too dumb and blind to see it, a revolution that will not stop until there is far more freedom and self-rule than exists today. . . .

"Keep your minds open and up-to-date when every single plan and proposal comes up, and prepare for the hour when righteousness and peace shall kiss each other or at least shake hands. While this war is being fought, a new and a different world should be being built—at least the hull should be made ready for launching, and soon after peace is declared, it should be launched, and fearful souls are not wanted on the crew!"

The Rev. Prof. J. A. C. Faginger Auer during the annual Dutch memorial service at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul (Protestant Episcopal):

"After three years under brutal domination by the Nazis, the Netherlands are stronger and more united than ever. . . . Hitler has failed completely to dominate Holland, because in order to do so it would be necessary to have the stronger soul. . . . After Hitler and all his works have become merely a matter of history, the call to worship will still be heard in the churches of the Netherlands."

The Rev. Dr. Frank E. Duddy at North Congregational Church in Cambridge:

"How shall a woman acquire beauty? Only by cultivating loveliness of soul. And the Bible suggests that can be done by a woman who fears God. The drain on temper and energy and calm of soul which the ceaseless cares of a household make on a woman can only be repaired by continual access to a Fountain as inexhaustible as life itself.

"That Fountain is God, and the means of partaking of God and His spirit are prayer and meditation. 'Flesh uninhabited by spirit tends to deteriorate with appalling rapidity.' God provides the spiritual substance to those who trust Him for it."

The Rev. Hamilton M. Gifford of Newtonville at St. Mark's Methodist Church, Brookline:

"The only way my religion or anyone else's religion can be any good for you is for you to make it your own. Some things you can inherit just as they are, but there are other things that you have to make your own if you are going to have them at all. Religion is one of those things. The most important thing any of you do is to make your religion your own."

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford at Old South Church, Boston (Congregational):

"Every ascent in life above the level of the animal toward the Godlike is a matter of directed attention. If we direct our attention where it belongs—outward toward others, not inward on ourselves—that very direction will make us sensitive.

"If we will act on the incentive of Christ's love, we shall learn and grow to be so sensitive, responsive and tactful that we shall be true comrades and standbys one of another, and of all our friends, in every hour of darkness, grief or pain."

Near Land of Lebanon

In the lesson-sermon read yesterday in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in all branch Christian Science churches throughout the world, was the reading (Hosea 14:7) "They that dwell under his shadow shall return; they shall revive as the corn, and grow as the vine: the scent thereof shall be as the wine of Lebanon."

Today, not far from the land of Lebanon and Egypt, in the central Mediterranean spearhead of Tunis and Bizerte, that ancient prophecy bears fruit again as it has many times through the centuries. The Allied forces have returned upward of 1,500 miles out of the land of the Nile. "Who is wise, and he shall understand these things? prudent, and he shall know them? for the ways of the Lord are right, and the just shall walk in them: but the transgressors shall fall therein" (Hosea 14:9).

True and False Contrasted

Other selections applicable to a period of pending strikes and the rising tumult of war, taken from the lesson-sermon read at Christian Science services yesterday are:

From the Christian Science textbook by Mary Baker Eddy: "All that is made is the work of God, and all is good."

"Because of its false basis, the mist of obscurity evolved by error deepens the false claim, and finally declares that God knows error and that error can improve His creation. Although presenting the exact opposite of Truth, the lie claims to be truth. The creations of matter arise from a mist or false claim, or from mystification, and not from the firmament, or understanding, which God erects between the true and false."

From the Bible: "Now I say, That the heir, as long as he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant, though he be lord of all; . . . Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son; and if a son, then an heir of God through Christ" (Galatians 4:1, 7).

Home Canners' Allotment Of Sugar Defined

Twenty-five pounds of sugar for each person has been fixed by the Office of Price Administration as the top limit for home canning and freezing of their year's fruit crop, according to announcement today from the OPA.

Except for the specific maximum, sugar for home canning purposes will be allocated on substantially the same basis as last year—one pound of sugar for each four quarts (or eight pounds) of the finished product.

With the new 25-pound limit, any family may apply for sugar to put up jams, jellies, and preserves at the rate of five pounds a person. Last year, the limit for preserves was one pound. There was no nationwide limit last year on the amount of sugar allowed each person, but some Boards set individual limits of 10 or 15 pounds, while others allowed as much as 25 pounds.

Beginning May 15, local Rationing Boards will start receiving applications under the new regulation. No special form is required, unless it is planned to sell the home product, and applications may be made in person or by mail. Applicants must furnish copy of War Ration Book No. 1 for each person for whom the home-canning sugar is sought.

Expansion of Colonial Airlines

Several New England cities previously unserved by air transportation would benefit and a cross-sound service between southern New England and Long Island would be established under the terms of an application for Boston-New York air service filed today by Colonial Airlines, Inc., with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington.

Application by Colonial, which operates a service between New York and Montreal, if granted, would restore a pioneer air name to New England. The original Colonial Airways, however, is today part of American Airlines which serves the Boston-New York route.

Colonial's request, filed by Sigmund Janas, its President, asks for one or all of seven proposed routes between Boston and New York.

Permission for services between the alternate New York and Boston airports of Newark, N. J., or Bedford, Mass., was also sought.

Other new points which would be served on the routes requested by Colonial include Springfield, Worcester, and New Bedford, Mass.; Stamford, Waterbury, and New London, Conn.; Newport, R. I., and Southampton, L. I., N. Y.

Dimout Sequence: Draw Shades First

"Draw the curtains first and argue with the blackout warden later if you like," declared Municipal Court Judge Jacob Spiegel today in fining Max Piele $25 for failing to dimout his store at 490 Shawmut Avenue last Friday night.

Mario Fraioli, air-raid warden for the area, testified in court that at 11 p. m. the lights at the Piele store were on and the blackout curtains were "wide open."

The defendant said that the warden called him names, and the warden countered by testifying that it was the other way around.

Under questioning by the Judge, the defendant said he had not drawn the curtains because he was about to leave the store.

"Let it be a lesson to you," said the Judge, in pronouncing fine and giving the defendant a week in which to pay.

Talks on Pops Music

Dorothy Tremble Moyer, author of "Introduction to Music Appreciation and History," will begin a series of eight free weekly lectures based on the programs of the Pop Concerts on Wednesday, May 12. The lectures, designed to increase the interest of music lovers in the music of the Pop Concerts, will be given in the Lecture Hall at the Boston Public Library at 4:45 p. m.

B. U. College Gets Portrait of Davis From 'Old Boys'

Boston University's College of Business Administration received today the gift of a portrait of Professor Emeritus Roy Davis, formerly head of the Department of Journalism.

The portrait, by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, was bought for the University by the Old Boys, an organization of alumni whose efforts are expended toward perpetuating the names and the achievements of distinguished men on B. U.'s faculty.

Unveiling took place this afternoon in Charles Hayden Memorial Building before a gathering of Dr. Davis' former students. Lafayette L. Marchand, head of the Old Boys, presided, and the unveiling was done by Mrs. Daniel L. Marsh, wife of the University's President, and Mrs. William G. Sutcliffe, whose husband is Dean of the College of Business Administration.

Savings Bank Report

Massachusetts savings banks increased their holdings of United States government securities by more than $200,000,000 in the last year, Bank Commissioner Joseph E. Perry reported recently in a statement on the condition of 1,911 banks on March 31.

Legion Auxiliary Buying a Bomber

A "Buy a Bomber Campaign," with $300,000 as its goal, was launched this morning by the Massachusetts American Legion Auxiliary. Each unit in the State will participate in the drive.

The bomber will have a name of the Auxiliary's choosing stenciled on its nose, and a picture of the bomber will be presented to the National President of the Department's Convention to be held in Swampscott on June 17 to 19.

Tomorrow afternoon, the Auxiliary will present an American flag to an Americanization Group at exercises in the North Bennet Industrial School.

Eldracher Charges Quashed by Court

Judge Frank J. Donahue, of the Superior Court, today sustained the plea and abatement to and allowed the motion to quash the indictment against Theodore Eldracher, a building inspector of the City of Boston, which charged in one count that being a public officer he did not examine the Cocoanut Grove buildings and make a record of violations; and in the second count, being a public officer he failed to order means of egress to be provided for the Grove buildings.

The plea and motion to quash set up that he is not a public officer but is a civil service employee and that his duties are assigned to him by the Building Commissioner and that he has no discretion.

Judge Donahue also today denied the motion to quash the indictment against Building Commissioner James H. Mooney which charges willful neglect of duty in not enforcing the law that places of public assembly may not be used without a license from the Mayor or a certificate from an inspector of the Building Department. Former Judge Hugh D. McLellan, counsel for Mr. Mooney, has taken exceptions to the denial of the motions.

N. E. Dairymen Voice Protest

Continued from Page 1

was the first to be heard. After outlining briefly the scope of the agricultural products of the State, together with figures on milk, poultry, fruit, and vegetable production, Mr. Webster called for an increase in milk, "as dairy products are perhaps the most necessary and useful of all food products, especially in wartime."

"The quickest and simplest way to cut down dairy production," he declared, "would be to keep the relative prices of milk below the prices of other farm products. That is precisely the way the Office of Price Administration has chosen to maintain its price policy," he asserted.

"Officials of OPA have actually recognized the fact that the milk producer may have difficulties ahead," he added, "and they suggest the following remedies with comments:

Remedies Urged

"1. Rise in milk prices, which they say is 'out.'

"2. Hold the line on advancing costs to the farmer on grain, labor, etc., which they admit is dubious.

"3 Save money by cutting down dealer spreads. My comment on that is that they are trying to cure an acute shortage by the long-time method of reform, and we will all go thirsty in the meantime.

"4. Incentive payments to farmers. The incentive payments are most attractive to OPA."

Commissioner Webster asserted at the hearing that he was "unalterably opposed to pinning subsidies on farmers, when the actual beneficiaries are the consumers."

Touching on the problem of food distribution, John P. McBride, Chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, the next to testify at the hearing, said that distribution of meats had shown a reduction of 57 per cent for the month of April, 1943, from the month of April, 1942. He added that in some sections there was an additional reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent, due to inequitable distribution of foodstuffs. He attributed this inequality, in part, to "black market" operations.

The problems of Labor, as they applied to the production of foodstuffs, was discussed at the hearing by James M. Durkin, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations, who called for adoption of four remedial measures:

1—Restoration of the Farm Security Administration.

2—Subsidies for producers.

3—Subsidies in addition to those just announced for reduction of retail prices.

4—Centralized planning and a more comprehensive survey of manpower, especially with relation to farm labor.

Opposing Government subsidies for producers, Frederick G. Woodworth, President of Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations, declared that "under the guise of the war emergency, people in Washington are attempting to change our whole business and social structure, the structure which men and women on the battle fronts far away are giving their last full measure of devotion to preserve.

"We ask you for relief. You are our last resort. If representatives of the people in Congress cannot give it to us, then I am very much afraid that this part of the battle of production will not go as well as we wish, and the interests of the country require."

The hearings, which continued this afternoon, turned from problems which affect the producer and processor to those wholesalers, institutions, retailers and consumers.

Dr. Seth F. Arnold

Dr. Seth F. Arnold of Belmont, who passed on May 9, was a Back Bay physician and former member of the Boston City Council and Massachusetts House of Representatives. A native of Westminster, Vt., Dr. Arnold first entered politics in 1906 when he was elected Secretary of the Republican Ward Committee in Boston's old Ward 12. He was elected a member of the Common Council from that ward and served in 1908-1909. He served on the Republican City Committee in 1914-1917, in 1920-1926 and in 1934-1938. In 1910, and in 1918-1920 he was a member of the House of Representatives and in 1926 he was elected to the Boston City Council and served until 1932. Dr. Arnold was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1938 and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Executive Council in 1938. He was a Lieutenant [j. g.], in the Navy in World War I. He was a 32d Degree Mason and held membership in several fraternal orders and organizations.

Cut long distance calls outside New England

AN IMMEDIATE WAY YOU CAN HELP

BY KEEPING long distance lines to points outside New England free for essential war messages, you can aid the wartime communications problem materially.

Lines to the war centers listed here are unusually congested. Please avoid making any but extremely urgent calls to these points, unless yours is war business. It will help, too, if you will cancel any non-vital call when told that circuits are busy.

This assistance from you will enable us to handle promptly all really urgent messages even to the busy places.

Be brief...
even seconds are precious!

ONLY WAR BUSINESS TO THESE CENTERS

Washington
Pittsburgh
Cleveland
Detroit
Chicago
New York
Philadelphia
Norfolk
Albany

AND CITIES IN THE FAR SOUTH AND FAR WEST

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Art in Cambridge and Boston—Music and Musicians—Stage Prospects

Fogg Museum Presents Four Modern Masters

By Dorothy Adlow

A special exhibition has been arranged at the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, in memory of the former instructor in fine arts, and assistant to the directors, Lieut. Frederick Randolph Grace, killed recently on active duty. The committee which planned this exceptional display tried to demonstrate the conviction of Frederick Grace that "the significance of works of art lies in the revelation they give of the forces and ideas which moved their creators," and that it is necessary to "break down the artificial barriers between art and life which arbitrary categories of scholarship have often set up."

Four masters are represented. They express the peculiar character of our time, and each has established a new vocabulary adapted to current ideas and needs. No two come from the same native land; no two operate in the same medium. Igor Stravinsky's exhibit consisted of a concert held in the Fogg courtyard on May 7. Those listeners who had the ambition may have examined the art exhibits for kinship of ideas, parallel objectives, for virtuosic brilliance, for companions in the grotesque, the primitive and unconventional.

The composer and the painter and the sculptor are subject to the same persuasive influences; all are apparently united in protest against the incursion of the machine with its blatant and subtle assault upon sensibility. All the artists exemplify a conviction of freedom—freedom from the academic mold, freedom from bourgeois limitations of taste, freedom from comfortable clichés and stale conventions.

* * *

The roomful of Picasso pictures would have startled any visitor to Harvard College a generation ago. Here is Picasso in wide but not full compass; Picasso of the Blue period, painting pallid, shrunken, benighted folk whose trials evoked the sympathy of a young man; Picasso of the Rose period, grown aesthetic and impersonal; Picasso the iconoclast, breaking down not the images of others, but his own, into odd-shaped parcels of design. "Three Musicians" and "Still-Life" show the dauntless inventiveness of that Spanish-Parisian artist-of-the-world. The last barrier was down, the final protest registered against realism. Cézanne commenced the revolution; Picasso carried it on. Pictures could and might have their basis in fact, but they were not subjected to exact measure and shape and verisimilitude. The artist was an inventor, free to shape and deploy and subordinate the materials as he chose.

"The Three Musicians" continues to live in its odd and fanciful way. Picasso composed those strange, mask-like faces, those patterned forms and vestigial fingers in a manner that was once provoking, later tantalizing and now delightful. Twenty-three years after it was painted, the canvas continues to be fresh. Its "oddities" are not outmoded or dated. Picasso seems to have withstood the most unkind critic of all—time. "Girl Reading" discloses another mood, in free-flowing arabesque, the tenuous distillation of approximate forms. They are seemingly approximate, for this is a studied improvisation, a carefully groomed spontaneity. Picasso never does anything casually, least of all his most casual sketches.

"Woman Weeping" discloses the studio artist, descended from the ivory tower, jostled and tramped upon by circumstances of a fascist-ridden world. When the artist, who once played with his blocks and cut-outs and clowns and acrobats, is enraged by injustice, he cries out with a vehemence and horror that is not easily matched in the visual arts. This seems to be one of the preparatory drawings for the now-historic "Guernica."

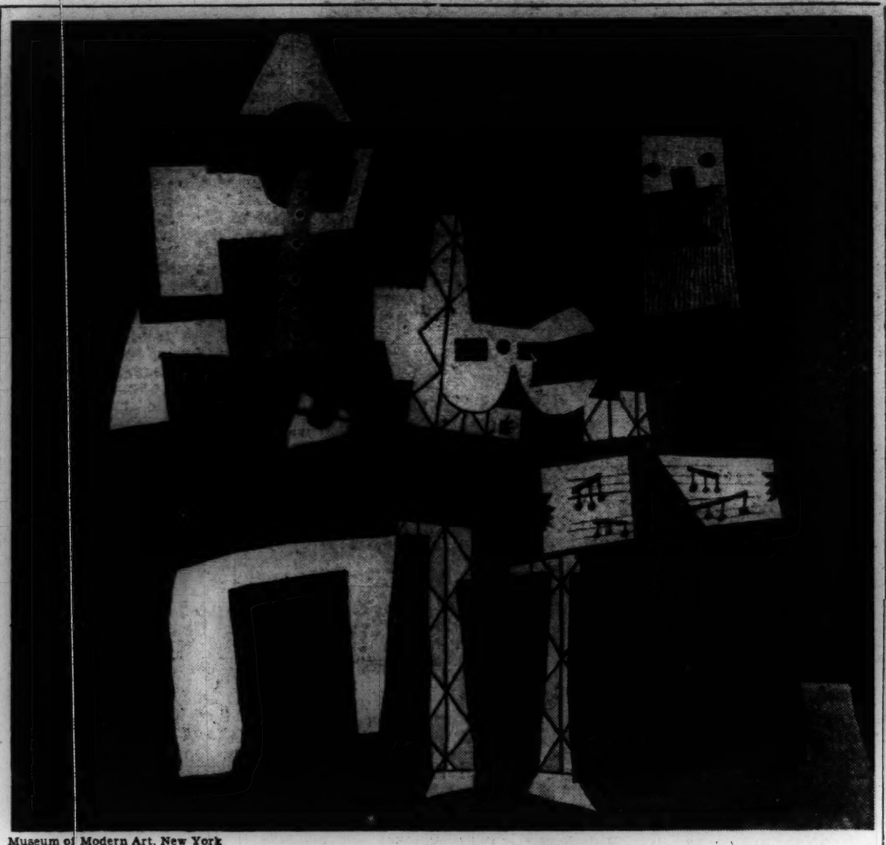
* * *

The sculptures of Aristide Maillol restore the high significance of the ancient and noble art. Maillol is designated classicist, not because he emulates the classical authors of great statuary, but because he recaptures something of their plastic compactness and fervid affirmation of life. The earlier figures show care and caution, but with gradual authority over the medium, Maillol has become more alert, more expressive, more articulate in exteriorizing feeling, stress, joy, urgency, wonder, ecstasy.

But the design is paramount, vigor and vital force accumulate through sequences of curves and recessions, bosses and hollows. Maillol's forms are graceful and firm, flexible and plastic. Little bronze plaques show how he composes in a limited space, while the torso, "Action in Chains," symbolizes energy. Maillol is not an innovator; he restates what has been uttered before, with fresh enthusiasm and renewed inspiration.

Frank Lloyd Wright is a fitting partner in this amazing quartet. Two rooms full of architectural drawings, photographs and small models disclose the adaptability of this American architect to modern needs, to environment and well-being. He has refused to be bound by conventions, but has allowed the problem to shape the appropriate pattern for housing modern man. For Wright the building must grow organically as it adapts itself to its environment, and as it answers the needs of the dweller. He builds to avoid "cellular sequestration," to make of the house something free and spacious. He uses all modern materials accessible with high ingenuity.

Frank Lloyd Wright seems in a sense the most courageous of this foursome, inasmuch as his medium is most encrusted by convention, and because his free fancy is modified by all the practical considerations that harry the builder. Nevertheless, his amazing devicefulness has earned for him the title of poet, and his influence has been worldwide.



Museum of Modern Art, New York

Pablo Picasso's 'Three Musicians'

In the current "Masters of Four Arts" exhibition at the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge

Opening Tonight

At the Copley — "Stage Door." Revival of the comedy by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, with Glenda Farrell of the screen to head a cast which includes Dean Norton, Murial Williams, Hal Conklin, and Nat Burns. The production has been directed by Robert Henderson. Curtain at 8:30.

Marines and Landscapes

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries paintings by Frank Vining Smith are now on view.

Best known as a painter of ships, Mr. Smith seems to be widening the scope of his subjects. His latest pictures include seascapes, landscapes, and ducks and geese. Whatever the theme, it is treated faithfully by a painter who accepts the challenge of fine details and spares no effort to shape them. In the Vose display, there are several portraits of sailing vessels, valiant clippers that once navigated the seas. Mr. Smith shows them with sails spread proudly, buffeting the waves, mid-ocean. One vessel is seen bound for Labrador, another turns homeward from the Orient.

The marines depict the sea, especially in its more vehement moods. Mr. Smith has studied carefully the tossing water. His attentiveness to the flight of ducks and geese is productive of calmer portrayals. The flocks make handsome patterns across the sky as they fly in formation. Especially interesting are his "Flight of Pintails," "Whistling Swans over the Dunes," and "Startled Widgeons."

In another gallery at Vose's are to be seen the studies for Copley Square prepared by the chairman of the Boston Art Commission. In the small gallery are gathered a great many portraits of American folk artists, typical of the folk art of our country in Colonial times and early days of the Republic.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Members' Exhibition. May 11-22.
Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Twenty-fifth Anniversary: Examples of the children's work on exhibition. Opening May 11.
Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Elizabeth Piutti-Barth. Open daily 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Through May 21.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Kay Peterson Parker; Interior Arrangements by Amy M. Sacker. Through May 15.
Harvard University, Graduate School of Design, Robinson Hall—Exhibition of interesting modern buildings (photographic enlargements and models)
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous Prints.
The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of Henry James.
Jordan Marsh Company Gallery, Fifth Floor, Annex—Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of Paintings by contemporary New England artists. Through May 15.
Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Junior League Members' Show. May 11-28.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Frank Vining Smith. Through May 17. Studies for Copley Square by the Chairman of the Boston Art Commission. Through May 15.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—Exhibition in memory of Frederick Randolph Grace; Picasso, Wright, Maillol and Stravinsky. Through May 29.
Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of European and Near Eastern Embroideries loaned from the collection of Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick. Through May 30. Annual exhibition of the work of the Museum Drawing Classes for Boys and Girls. May 13-27. Contemporary American Paintings (Provisional Acquisitions). Exhibition of Russian Icons. Through May 30. Seventeenth Century Dutch Drawings: Early Silver of King's Chapel and Christ Church. Through May. Recent Accessions.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—War cartoons and war drawings. Through May 24.
Lowell: Lowell Art Association, Whistler House—Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Whistler Guild of Artists. Through May 15.
Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition by students of the Art Department.
Springfield: Springfield Museum of Art—Spring purchase exhibition, contemporary American artists. Through May 16.
Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of Chinese ritual bronzes and paintings organized under the auspices of the Maylin Soong Foundation. Through May 31.
Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Finger painting by Josephine Rurrell, and ceramics by residents of Winchester.

New Hampshire

Durham: The University of New Hampshire—Exhibition of student works in the arts. American luster ware. Through May 16.
Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Exhibition of oils by Jessie Arms Botke; paintings by Henri Rousseau; photographs of Early Ohio Valley Architecture, and prints entitled "Men of Action and Men of Letters." Through May 15.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Fourth Annual Exhibition by Rhode Island artists.

At the Pops Tonight

Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ("The Hebrides") ..... Mendelssohn
Cradle Song from the "Caucasian Sketches" ..... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
"España," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Suite from the Ballet, "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitch
Toccata ..... Frescobaldi-Kindler
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
"The Skaters," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"Sleepy Lagoon" ..... Eric Coates
"Yankee Doodle Went to Town" ..... Gould
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Paderewski Fund Prizes Are Awarded

Gardner Read of Normandy, Mo., and David Diamond of Rochester, N. Y., are the recipients of the Paderewski Fund awards for 1942, it was announced today by the trustees of the Fund, Arthur D. Hill, Wallace Goodrich, and Adams Sherman Hill.

Mr. Read receives a prize of $1,000 for his Symphony No. 2, in E flat minor, judged the best work submitted for symphonic or chamber orchestra. A similar prize goes to Mr. Diamond for his Piano Quartet in E minor, in the chamber music class.

The judges in the competition were Howard Barlow, Jacques Gordon, and Walter Piston.

* * *

Metropolitan Opera

The Metropolitan Opera Association has extended its season for next year to 20 weeks. Four performances will be added to the Monday evening and Saturday afternoon series. The Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evening series will again consist of 16 performances, but they will be spread over 20 weeks. Subscription prices remain at last season's level, $1.10 to $5.50. Nothing is said of a visit to Boston.

* * *

Victory Concert

Harold Rubens, pianist, and a quartet from the Boston Symphony Orchestra will play a program of modern Russian music at the eighteenth Victory Concert at the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday afternoon at 4. Tickets for the concert, which is sponsored by the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee, may be obtained without charge by service men and women at the Buddies Club on Boston Common or at the museum.

* * *

Final Symphony Luncheon

The final Symphony Luncheon of the season will be held Friday at the Copley-Plaza. Lea Luboshutz, violinist, will join her son, Boris Goldovsky, in a program of works by Beethoven, Schumann, and Kreisler.

* * *

Longy Concert

The Longy School of Music will offer another Faculty Concert tomorrow evening. The program includes a Sicilienne by Bach; Busoni's Duettino concertante after Mozart; Jean Françaix's Sonatine for violin and piano; Fauré's "Dolly"; Ravel's "Ma Mere l'Oye"; Hindemith's Sonata for flute and piano; Renaldo Hahn's "Le ruban denu — two waltzes," and Guy Maier's "Arkansaw Traveler." The artists will be Amey Amory and Colette Lionne, duo-pianists; Harry Kobialka, violinist; Walter Knight, flutist, and Elmer Schoettle, pianist.

Maurice Seymour

Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Harry Ellerbe

In the production of "Junior Miss," coming to the Colonial on Monday, May 17.

Broadway Season For Ballet Russe

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo will play an eleven-day engagement, May 19-29, at the Broadway Theater, New York. Performances will be given every night including Sundays, and matinées on Saturday.

No new works are named for the spring season but the three novelties of last Fall—Agnes de Mille's "Rodeo" and Bronislava Nijinska's "Snow Maiden" and "Chopin Concerto"—will be included in the repertoire. Notable revivals are those of "Coppélia" (unabridged) and Fokine's "Igrouchki." Works from the standard repertoire complete the list.

The personnel remains much as before, with Alexandra Danilova, Mia Slavenska, Nathalie Krassovska, Igor Youskevitch, Frederic Franklin, Roland Guerard, Casimir Kokitch, James Starbuck, Lubov Roudenko, Milada Mladova, Sonia Woicikowska, and (newly added) Leon Danielian, the principals.

Franz Allers will be the conductor.

Columbia has made commando sequences on Vancouver Island for "Attack by Night," in which Brian Aherne and Merle Oberon have the leads.

Fred Keating To Head Cast Of New Revue

Fred Keating and Joey Faye are announced to head the cast of the new musical revue, "Sugar 'n' Spice" which will follow "Stage Door" at the Copley Theater. Norman Zeno and Al Shofield have written the music; and Charles Sherman, Joe Meyers, and Lou Daly the sketches. Don Liberto will stage the sketches.

* * *

Additions to the cast of "Kicked Upstairs," which comes to the Wilber for a tryout engagement starting Monday, May 17, include Joseph Kallini, Arvid Paulson, Howard Smith, Alexis Rotov, and Michael Barrett. The New York premiere is set for Tuesday night, June 1.

* * *

Beatrice Herford is announced to give a program of monologues at the Copley Theater Sunday afternoon for the benefit of the Boston Stage Door Canteen.

* * *

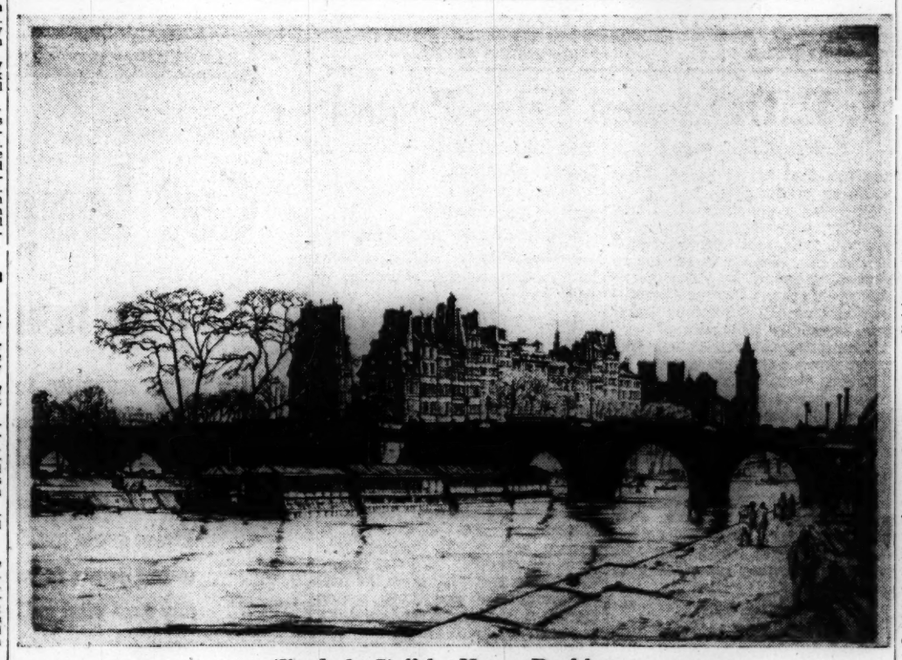
"The Land Is Bright," by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, will be presented by the Tributary Theater at the Peabody Playhouse on Friday, May 21. This will be the first time that the play has been performed in Boston.

* * *

John Van Druten has written a new play about the events of a week end in the setting of a New York apartment. Only three players, it is said, will be required for the cast. The play, which is described as a light romantic comedy, at present bears the title of "The Voice of the Turtle." It is expected to be put in production early next autumn by Alfred de Liagre, with a tryout engagement somewhere on the road.

Film Yearbook Issued

The twenty-fifth annual edition of the Film Daily Year, prepared under the editorship of Jack Alicoate, has recently been issued. A foreword to the volume indicates that some information has been omitted because of war restriction. But with this exception there is the customary comprehensive collection of facts and figures about the industry. Included in the book are the titles of 19,169 films issued since 1915, a list of the pictures in which players have appeared during the past two years, and similar listings for producers, directors, writers, and cameramen.



'Ile de la Cité' by Henry Rushbury

In the collection of etchings now on view at the Boston Public Library

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
80c till 1 p. m.
Doors Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Doors State 11:15 a. m.
"THE HUMAN COMEDY"
Starring MICKEY ROONEY
FRANK MORGAN
James Craig • Marsha Hunt
Fay Bainter • Van Johnson
— plus —
Pete Smith's "Wild Horses"
M-G-M Cartoon "Dumb-Hounded"

KEITH MEMORIAL
GREAT WEEK!
3rd HITLER'S CHILDREN
TIM HOLT • BONITA GRANVILLE
FEATURE
"TAXI, MISTER" WILLIAM BENDIX GRACE BRADLEY

ESQUIRE Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave.
Bette Davis • Monte Woolley
"The Man Who Came to Dinner"
Plus "MAN HUNT" with Walter Pidgeon

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Ann SHERIDAN Errol FLYNN
"EDGE OF DARKNESS"
Plus "MY HEART BELONGS TO DADDY"

PARAMOUNT • FENWAY
NOW
Alice FAYE • John PAYNE • Jack OAKIE
"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"
Plus "OMAHA TRAIL"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
THEY GOT ME COVERED
WED. REVIEW DAY
SUN VALLEY SERENADE
ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY

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BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN
2 Weeks Twice Daily incl. SUNDAY
BEGINNING
Mon. Night, MAY 17
Performances 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.—Doors Open 1 & 7
(Last Time Sat. Night, May 29)
Ringling Bros AND Barnum & Bailey Circus
Tickets Admitting to Everything Including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $3, Plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Aft'n Except Sat. and Sund.
Entire Upper Balcony Reserved 75c Incl. Tax
TICKET SALES OPEN TUES., MAY 11 AT BOSTON GARDEN AND FILENE'S

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL—MONDAY, MAY 17
Return at Popular Prices
The Gayest Comedy of All.
"JUNIOR MISS"
ENTIRE ORIGINAL CHICAGO CAST!
SEATS! GOOD ORCH. SEATS $1.65
NOW! EVES. & SAT. MATS.
Some Orch. seats over $2.20—Wed. Mat. 55c-$1.10

MANCHESTER, N. H.

LYRIC THEATER
The Pick of the Best Pictures
HANOVER STREET

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

TYRONE POWER in 'CRASH DIVE'
In Person! Jimmy DORSEY and ORCH.
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

19th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton Fezzy Leonora Mildred
WEBB WOOD CORBETT NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway
Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (STAGE)

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
by Florence Ryerson & Colin Clements
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10-3.85. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75

"AN AMUSING COMEDY" —ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 9th MONTH
Laugh Riot!
By Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40—Sun at 3

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Dorothy STICKNEY, Harry BANNISTER
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Theatre Guild's New Musical Play
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book & Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE • ALFRED DRAKE • JOSEPH BULOFF • JOAN ROBERTS
St. James Thea., 44th, W. of B'y. LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat. $1.10 to $2.75

TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
Produced under the supervision of Max Reinhardt
44TH St. Thea. W. of B'way. Mats. Wed & Sat
Moves to IMPERIAL Theatre Mon., May 24

"Big and Generous"—The Christian Science Monitor
50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- | Plus
cept Sat. Evgs. 60c to $2.30 | Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun., No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
Prices 55c, $1.10, 1.65, 2.20 Plus Higher
All Perfs.
MARTIN BECK, 4th St. West of 8 Ave. Cl. 6-6363
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Perf.

"Heroic & Hilarious" —ANDERSON JOUR. AMERICAN
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S Newest Success
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
Cast of 25 including ALINE MacMahon
CORT, 48 ST. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40
$1.10-$3.30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:40. No Mon. Perf.
Good Seats for All Performances Now

N. Y. Drama Critics' Prize Play
THE PATRIOTS
by SIDNEY KINGSLEY
NATIONAL, 41 St. W. of B'way. PE. 6-9220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.75
166 Seats at $1.10. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Pulitzer Prize Play
TALLULAH BANKHEAD • FREDRIC MARCH • FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9158
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A PLAY YOU MUST SEE—DESERVES THE ADJECTIVE GREAT"—World-Tel.
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY Shirley BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS—SKIPPY HOMEIER
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th W. of B'way. CI. 6-5220
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30, Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Stage Door," starring Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conducting. 8:15.

Music

George W. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Concert by advanced students of the New England Conservatory. 8:15. (No admission charge.)

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. 1:35, 5:50, 9:35. "Man Hunt." 3:36, 7:50.

Exeter—"The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 2, 5:10, 8. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 3:15, 6:05, 9:15.

Fenway—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. 12:35, 3:25, 6:25, 9:35. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Pamela Blake, Dean Jagger. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. "Mutiny of the Elsinor," Paul Lukas, Lyn Hardy. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Kenmore—"George Washington Slept Here," Ann Sheridan, Jack Benny. 2:50, 6, 9:25. "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:40 a. m., 12:00, 2:30, 5:07, 7:36, 10:05. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 11:10 a. m., 1:47, 4:18, 6:45, 9:14.

Metropolitan — "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55. "Edge of Darkness," Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Errol Flynn. Ann Sheridan. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.

Majestic—"Next of Kin," Nova Pilbeam, Phyllis Stanley, Basil Sidney. 10:09 a. m., 1:01, 3:44, 6:46, 9:38. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers. 11:43 a. m., 2:35, 5:28, 8:20.

Modern—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:18. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:50.

Orpheum—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25 4:50, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Pamela Blake, Dean Jagger. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:45, 8:38.

RKO-Boston—"It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:20, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Scollay—"Hit Parade of 1943," 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 9:48. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Plan for Destruction," "Mission Accomplished," "Diving Daredevils," "On the Road to Montgomery," "Hold Your Temper," "Thunderbolt Fighters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:30, 9:55.

Telepix—"Scenic North Africa," "Boating With Ted Husing," "Saboteur," "Popular Science," "A Puppetoon," "Mexico," "A Raid in a Flying Fort," color cartoon and half an hour news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"Beyond the Blue Horizon." 11:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Joan of Paris," 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Uptown—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour." Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Beyond the Line of Duty."

Coolidge Corner: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright

Cleveland Circle: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. News and Shorts. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Fall In," William Tracy. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 2, 8

University: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Southern, Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:25, 9:50. "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Prison Mutiny," E. Norris, J. Woodbury.

Codman Square: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers. 1:45, 8.

Franklin Square: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 2:10, 6:45, 9:10. Also selected short subjects and latest news.

Park: "China Girl," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. "Hi, Buddy." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley. "Silver Skates," P. Morrison. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon and Charles Smith. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Mystic (Chetniks, the Fighting Guerrillas," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 2:25, 8:35. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane, Rochester. 3:40, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2:15, 7, 10:05. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 3:15, 8:25.

Strand: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:20, 8:25. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Happy Go Lucky," Betty Hutton, Rudy Vallee. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Tracy.

Fellsway: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "We Are the Marines."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Cesar Romero. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

Strand: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Beyond Line of Duty."

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "The Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison.

Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Dr. Renault's Secret."

Capitol: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Calaboose," Noah Beery, Jr.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," Bonita Granville, James Craig. 2:07, 7:52. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:33, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Happy Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, "Babyface," James Gleason.

Coolidge: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day, "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Cesar Romero. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

Top Prices Go Into Effect In the Greater Boston Area

Top "market-basket" prices — authorized by the Office of Price Administration—went into effect this morning in 12 cities and six towns of the Greater Boston area, as well as in a number of other New England districts.

By orders of State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan, the cities of Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, and Waltham, and the towns of Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Milton, Watertown, and Winthrop. Retailers in these communities must not charge more than the "top prices" for any of the products in the accompanying list, which covers more than 300 food items.

As a major step in the drive to "hold the line" on the cost of living, the establishment of these "top prices" by the Boston OPA came simultaneously with similar action in some 150 cities throughout the Nation.

The Greater Boston area is one of the following designated in New England: Augusta, Maine; Concord, N. H.; Hartford, Conn.; Montpelier, Vt.; Providence, R. I.; and Springfield and Worcester in Massachusetts. OPA offices in these Districts will set up their own boundaries and top prices.

Reductions Planned

While the prices listed are the maximum ones prevailing for this area, State Director Bresnahan pointed out that Washington already has announced a plan for a reducation of 10 per cent on some of these commodities. If the cuts go through on schedule, he said, there will be a "roll-back" on these newly announced top prices sometime within the next month.

"I urge every housewife in the Greater Boston area to clip the price list from the paper and check these prices against the prices she is asked to pay," Mr. Bresnahan said.

"With the new top prices in the hands of every consumer," he added, "any storekeeper who tries to make illegal profits by charging above fair, legal maximums will brand himself immediately as a black market operator. Housewives should report to their Local War Price and Rationing Boards any case where prices exceed the community maximums. These simplified prices represent a goal toward which OPA has been working for months," he said.

All retail food stores must plainly mark their selling prices for all items on the new list. The selling prices must appear on the item, itself, or on the shelf or bin where the food is displayed.

Larger-volume stores, having lower ceilings under present regulations than are shown on this list, must continue to observe their present ceilings, and will not be permitted to boost prices to the "top prices" listed by the OPA's new order, Mr. Bresnahan stated.

Receive Complaints

Local War Price and Rationing Boards have been instructed to receive complaints from the public, to investigate prices charged for products listed in these area "top prices," to hold hearings, and to recommend action to the State OPA.

The list below includes 325 items under 21 different commodity categories:

Bread

Canadian Health Bread
Durland's ..... 20 oz. .14

Cracked Wheat
Bond ..... 17 oz. .11
Gentle ..... 18 oz. .11
Tip-Top ..... 16 oz. .11

Raisin Bread
Celect ..... 18 oz. .15
Durland's ..... 16 oz. .15
Gentle ..... 18 oz. .15

Rye Bread
Hathaway (Pilsner) 20 oz. .12
Hathaway, Lt. Sweet 16 oz. .12
Ward's ..... 16 oz. .11

Specialties
Celect (Corn) ..... 18 oz. .13
Celect (Hollywood) . 18 oz. .15
Celect (Oatmeal) .. 18 oz. .14

White Bread
Bond, Small Loaf .. 14 oz. .08
Bond ..... 20 oz. .11
Celect ..... 20 oz. .11
Celect (Home Style) 18 oz. .12
Durland's ..... 20 oz. .13
Home Style ..... 20 oz. .11
Life ..... 20 oz. .11
Paramount (Parver) 18 oz. .12
Star ..... 16 oz. .09
Star ..... 20 oz. .11
Tip-Top ..... 20 oz. .11
Tip-Top ..... 22 oz. .12
Ward's Vienna ..... 16 oz .12
Wonder ..... 20 oz. .11

Whole Wheat Bread
Bond ..... 18 oz. .11
Gentle ..... 18 oz. .11
Life ..... 16 oz. .11
Paramount ..... 18 oz. .11
Wonder ..... 18 oz. .11

Italian Bread, White
Regular ..... 1 lb. 8 oz. .12
Sliced ..... 1 lb. 4 oz. .12
Twin ..... 10 oz. .06
French Style . 14 oz. .06

Italian Bread, Whole Wheat
Regular ..... 1 lb. 8 oz. .12
Regular ..... 1 lb. .08

Jewish Breads
Dark Rye (Sliced & Unsliced) .. 1 lb. 8 oz. .14
Pumpernickle (Unsliced) .. 1 lb. 8 oz. .14
(Sliced) .... 1 lb. 8 oz. .15
Chale (Unsliced) ..12 oz. .12
(Unsliced) Braided ... 1 lb. 4 oz. .18
(Unsliced) .. 1 lb. 8 oz. .25
(Sliced) .... 1 lb. 4 oz. .16

Butter—All Brands

lb. or ½ lb. prints or rolls in parchment
93 Score or AA ... per lb. .56
92 Score or A ..... per lb. .56
90 Score or B ..... per lb. .56
89 Score or C ..... per lb. .55

½ lb. or 1 lb. prints in cartons
93 Score or AA ... per lb. .57
92 Score or A ..... per lb. .56
90 Score or B ..... per lb. .56

Prints without cartons, ½ lb.
93 Score or AA ... per lb. .57

Unprinted in tubs
93 Score or AA ... per lb. .56
92 Score or A ..... per lb. .55
90 Score or B ..... per lb. .55

Coffee

Beechnut ..... 1 lb. .39
Bokar ..... 1 lb. .25
Ecco ..... 1 lb. .26
Eight O'Clock ..... 1 lb. .21
John Alden ..... 1 lb. .23
La Touraine ..... 1 lb. .33
Mansion Inn ..... 1 lb. .29
Maxwell House ... 1 lb. .38
Merritt ..... 1 lb. .21
Red Circle ..... 1 lb. .23
Richmond ..... 1 lb. .22
Sanka ..... 1 lb. .41
Shurfine ..... 1 lb. .30
Victor ..... 1 lb. .41

Cooking and Salad Oil

Ann Page ..... 8 oz. .18
Ann Page ..... Pint .27
Ann Page ..... Quart .49
Mazola ..... Pint .37
Mazola ..... Quart .69
Wesson ..... Pint .33
Wesson ..... Quart .65

Cereals

Bran Flakes
Sunnyfield ..... 8 oz. .07
Sunnyfield .....15 oz. .10

Corn Flakes
Sunnyfield .....18 oz. .11
White Spray ..... 8 oz. .05
White Spray .....11 oz. .07

Kellogg
All Bran .....12 oz. .14
All Bran .....16 oz. .22
Corn Flake ..... 6 oz. .06
Corn Flakes .....11 oz. .10
Krumbles ..... 9 oz. .12
Pep ..... 8 oz. .11
Rice Krispies ....5½ oz. .14

Quaker
Farina .....12 oz. .09
Hominy Grits 1 lb. 8 oz. .09
Pettijohn's .....22 oz. .20
Puffed Rice ..... 8 oz. .13
Puffed Wheat ..... 4 oz. .11
Quick Rolled Oats 20 oz. .12
Quick Rolled Oats 48 oz. .26
Rice Sparkies, Reg. .13
Wheat Sparkies ... 4 oz. .11

Post
Grapenut Flakes .. 7 oz. .11
Grapenut Flakes ..12 oz. .15
Grapenuts
Wheat Meal ....16 oz. .14
Post Bran Flakes .. 8 oz. .11
Post Tens ..... .26
Post Toasties .....11 oz. .10

Ralston
Instant Ralston ... .25
Ralston ..... 1½ lb. .24
Shredded Ralston .12 oz. .13
Sunnyfield .....5½ oz. .10

Rice Puffs
Sunnyfield ..... 5 oz. .05
Sunnyfield ..... 8 oz. .10
White Spray .....5½ oz. .05
White Spray ..... 8 oz. .09

Wheat Flakes
Sunnyfield ..... 8 oz. .08

Wheat Puffs
Sunnyfield ..... 8 oz. .08
White Spray ..... 8 oz. .07

Miscellaneous
Cheerioats ..... 7 oz. .14
Cream of Wheat ..14 oz. .15
Cream of Wheat 5 minutes .....28 oz. .26
Hecker's Farina .. 14 oz. .14
Hecker's Farina, Lg. .22
H-O Quick Oats ..16 oz. .12
H-O Regular Oats .32 oz. .22
Maltex .....22 oz. .26
N. B. C. Shredded Wheat .....12 oz. .14
Pillsbury's Bran ..20 oz. .17
Pillsbury's Farina .14 oz. .09
Sunnyfield Regular Oats, small ....20 oz. .08
Sunnyfield Regular Oats, large .....48 oz. .17
Wheatena .....22 oz. .26
Wheaties Wheat Flakes ..... 8 oz. .12

Canned Citrus Fruits And Juices

Grapefruit
Dromedary .....No. 2 .16

Grapefruit Juice
Ann Page, Fancy ....46 oz. .30
Dromedary .....No. 2 .16
Dromedary .....No. 5 .36
Ecco, Fancy .....No. 2 .13
Ecco, Fancy .....46 oz. .30
Finast, Fancy .....18 oz. .13
Finast, Fancy .....46 oz. .30
Florida Gold .....18 oz. .16
Monarch .....No. 2 .16
Monarch .....No. 3 .37
Rival .....No. 2 .16
Rival .....No. 5 .37
Valley Gold .....No. 2 .15
Valley Gold .....No. 5 .36

Eggs

Extra Large AA Certified
Extra Lg. AA Cert. U. S. dz .57
Extra Large A ..... dz. .55
Extra Large B ..... dz. .50
Jumbo AA Cert. U. S. .. dz. .59
Jumbo A ..... dz. .59
Jumbo B ..... dz. .50
Large AA Cert. U. S. .. dz. .55
Large A ..... dz. .53
Large B ..... dz. .50
Medium AA Cert. U. S. dz. .50
Medium A ..... dz. .48
Medium B ..... dz. .46
Pullet-PeeWee A ..... dz. .36
Pullet-PeeWee B ..... dz. .34
Small AA Cert. U. S. .. dz. .46
Small A ..... dz. .43
Small B ..... dz. .41

Fish—Canned, Processed, and Frozen

Codfish
Beardsley, shredded . 4 oz. .16

Crabmeat
B & M ..... 6 oz. .44

Lobster
B & M Tasty .....½ tin .57
Red Jacket .....½ tin .54

Salmon
Bumble Bee, Blue Back ½ .22
Bumble Bee, Chinook ½ lb. .42
Bumble Bee ... No. ½ flat .44
Finast, Chinook ... 7¾ oz. .16
Monarch, Pink . No. 1 tall .28
Monarch, Puget Sound Red No. ½ .37
Alaska Sockeye No. 1 tall .50
Peacock, Chinook ..... No. ½ flat .49
Red Label, Wet Cocktail ... tall can .35
Rival, Red ..... ½ .23
Yacht Club, Medium Red . No. 1 tall .39

Sardines
Nor' East, quarter... .09
Portland, Olive Oil ..¼ .24
Red Sail .....¾ oz. .19
Timberlake Fancy ..15 oz. .13
Val Vita .....No. 1 tall .17

Shrimp
40 Fathom ..... No. 1 .39
Monarch, Jumbo .... 7 oz. .39
Queen of Gulf ..... 7 oz. .37

Tuna Fish
Chicken-of-Sea, Grated .....½ size .34
Monarch .....½ flat .52

Honey

Ann Page Pure ..... 8 oz. .16
B.B.B. ..... 5 oz. .14
B.B.B. ..... 1 lb. .35
Clover Leaf ..... 1 lb. .33
Clover Maid, Best ... 1 lb. .29
Finast, Best ..... 8 oz. .16
Finast, Best ..... 1 lb. .29

Lard—All Brands

Pure Lard ..... 1 lb. .20

Macaroni

Ann Page, Regular .. 1 lb. .11
Ann Page, U. S. No. 1 Semolina, Elbow .. 2 lb. .19
Ann Page, Regular .. 3 lb. .28
La Rosa No. 1 ..... 1 lb. .13
La Rosa, Bologna .... 1 lb. .16
La Rosa, Geneva .... 1 lb. .16
La Rosa, Special .... 1 lb. .16
Muellers ..... 9 oz. .11
Muellers, Elbow .... 9 oz. .11
Muellers ..... 16 oz. .14
Prince, No. 1 ..... 1 lb. .13
Van Camps Tenderoni 6 oz. .10
White Spray, Regular 8 oz. .06
White Spray, Elbow . 8 oz. .06
White Spray, Elbow .16 oz. .11
White Spray, Regular 16 oz. .11
White Spray, Regular 3 lb. .29
White Spray, Elbow . 3 lb. .29

Noodles

Ann Page, Broad .... 5 oz. .06
Ann Page, Medium .. 1 lb. .16
Ann Page, Fine ..... 1 lb. .17
Ann Page, Broad .... 1 lb. .17

Spaghetti

Ann Page, Thin ..... 8 oz. .06
Ann Page, U. S. No. 1 Semolina, Elbow .. 1 lb. .11
Ann Page, Regular .. 1 lb. .11
Ann Page, U. S. No. 1 Semolina, Elbow .. 2 lb. .19
Ann Page, Regular .. 3 lb. .28
Muellers ..... 9 oz. .11
White Spray, Regular 8 oz. .06
White Spray, Regular 16 oz. .11
White Spray, Regular 3 lb. .29

Milk

Condensed Milk
Eagle .....14 oz. .21
Lion Brand .....14 oz. .17
Rose Brand .....14 oz. .14
Standard Brand .....14 oz. .15

Evaporated Milk
Country Side, Small . .05
Country Side .....14½ oz. .10
Ecco ..... 6 oz. .05
Evangeline ..... 6 oz. .05
Evangeline .....14½ oz. .10
White House, Small . .05

All Other Brands
Tall Cans .....14½ oz. .11
Small Cans ..... 6 oz. .06
2 for ..... .11

Fresh Milk—All Brands
Family Milk — over counter, quart .... .15
delivered, quart ... .16

Packaged Dried Fruit

Dates
Dromedary, Pitted .7½ oz. .28

Prunes
A & P, Medium ..... 2 lb. .28
Del Monte, Large ... 1 lb. .19
Finast, Extra Large .. 2 lb. .32
Richmond, Medium .. 2 lb. .28
Sunsweet, Large .... 1 lb. .19
Sunsweet, Large .... 2 lb. .34

Raisins, Seeded
A & P, Fancy .....15 oz. .14
Ecco, Fancy .....15 oz. .14
Finast, Fancy .....15 oz. .14

Raisins, Seedless
A & P, Fancy .....15 oz. .12
Ecco, Fancy .....15 oz. .12
Finast, Fancy .....15 oz. .12
Ideal .....11 oz. .13
Pansy .....15 oz. .14
Peter Pan .....15 oz. .17
Rival .....15 oz. .15
Thompson, No. 16 Fancy .....15 oz. .15

Peanut Butter

Ann Page, Fancy .... 8 oz. .17
Ann Page, Fancy ....16 oz. .32
Beardsleys .....12 oz. .30
Beechnut ..... 8 oz. .24
Ecco, Fancy ..... 8 oz. .15
Lynhaven ..... 1 lb. .34
Peter Pan .....12 oz. .35
Slades ..... 1 lb. .37

Packaged Cheese

Kraft Philadelphia Cr. 8 oz. .29

Poultry

Dressed

Non-Kosher
Broilers and Fryers, under 3½ lb. ..... .44
Capons, under 5½ lb. .44
Capons, 5½ lb. & over .48
Fowl, all weights .... .39
Geese, all weights .... .38
Roasters, 3½ lb. and over ..... .44
Stags and old roosters, all weights ..... .34

Kosher
Broilers and Fryers, under 3½ lb. ..... .46
Capons, under 7 lb. .. .46
Capons, lge., over 7 lb. .50
Fowl, all weights ... .41
Geese, all weights ... .39
Roasters, 3½ lb. and over ..... .46
Stags and old roosters, all weights ..... .36

Quick-Frozen Eviscerated
Broilers and Fryers, under 2½ lb. ..... .71
Capons, light, under 4½ lb. ..... .67
Capons, heavy, 4½ lb. and over ..... .69
Fowl, all weights ... .60
Geese, all weights ... .62
Roasters, 2½ lb. and over ..... .67
Stags and old roosers, all weights ..... .47

Shortenings

Hydrogenated Shortening
Crisco, Grade A ..... 1 lb. .27
Crisco, Grade A ..... 3 lb. .75
Dexo Pure ..... 1 lb. .22
Dexo Pure ..... 3 lb. .63
Spry, Grade A ..... 3 lb. .75
Spry, Grade A ..... 1 lb. .27

Other Shortening
Marvo ..... 1 lb. .23
Marvo ..... 3 lb. .64

Sugar

Amer., Confectioner . 1 lb. .08
Amer., O. Dk. Brown 1 lb. .08
Amer., Granulated .. 2 lb. .14
Amer., Granulated .. 5 lb. .35
Domino, Confectionery XXXX ..... 1 lb. .08
Domino, Brown & Yel. 1 lb. .08
Ecco, Fancy ..... 1 lb. .27
Finast Best ..... 1 lb. .29
Jumbo ..... 4 oz. .13
Jumbo .....16 oz. .39
Domino, Granulated . 2 lb. .14
Domino, Granulated . 5 lb. .35
Domino, Old Fash. Br. 1 lb. .08
Domino, Powdered .. 1 lb. .08
Revere Confectionery 1 lb. .08
Revere, Dom. O. F. Br. 1 lb. .08
Revere, Granulated .. 2 lb. .14
Revere, Granulated .. 5 lb. .35
Granulated— All Brands, paper . 1 lb. .07

Syrups

Corn Syrups
Karo Blue Label . No. 1½ .19
Karo Blue Label . No. 5 .51
Karo Red Label .. No. 1½ .20

Molasses
Br'er Rabbit, Dark ..16 oz. .17
Br'er Rabbit, Gold Label .....12 oz. .20
Gold Label .....24 oz. .38
Green Label .....12 oz. .17
Green Label .....24 oz. .31
Grandma's Fancy, Short Pint ..... .22
One Quart ..... .46

Maple Flavor
Vermont Maid .....12 oz. .21
Vermont Maid .....24 oz. .40

Air Mail Week Is Celebrated

Cushing-Gellatly

Boston Pioneer Inspects Aviation Exhibit

Patrick J. Connelly, Boston's new Postmaster, who on Sept. 15, 1918, delivered the first pouch of air mail ever to leave Boston, visited the historical aviation collection of the State Street Trust Company recently. Postmaster Connelly's visit to the bank's aviation collection was in connection with the celebration this week of Air Mail Week, and twenty-fifth anniversary of regular air mail in the United States.

Exhibit Reminds Of Book Burning

As a grim reminder of the Nazi aim to destroy all culture "whose philosophy can counter to their creed of tyranny and racism," the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library has arranged an exhibit, with a simulated flame depicting the burning of books in Germany, on May 10, 1933.

The books on display are typical of the Nazi black list. Many volumes, in original languages and English translation are copies of books by both German Jewish authors on whom the Nazi mob turned their fury, and Gentile writers of Germany and other lands whose ideas were in conflict with Naziism.

As Miss Fanny Goldstein, Librarian of the Branch, points out, "On May 10, 1943, free Americans can still read all books, and the nation marks this event by proudly acclaiming that books are weapons."

Invasion of Holland Marked

Richard Merrill

Netherlands Exhibit at WRUL

Dean Henry W. Holmes, left, chairman of the program planning committee of World Wide Broadcasting Foundation's shortwave station WRUL, and Theodore K. Herbert, right, Boston's Netherlands Vice-Consul, preview the Netherlands exhibition at WRUL's headquarters, 133 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, opened today on the third anniversary of the invasion of Holland. The exhibition will continue for one week.

National Plan After the War Is Advocated

National planning and control such as will permit the common man to be also a free man was advocated by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, president of Tufts College, in a Baccalaureate address to the graduates at Goddard Chapel yesterday.

The day of a laissez-faire political and economic system has passed, he said, because civilization has become complicated. "The time has passed," President Carmichael declared, "when we can avoid continuous and dynamic national planning."

Admitting that "national planning of a sort" has been adopted in Russia and by Nazis and Fascists, Dr. Carmichael said, "The fact that there are bad national plans does not mean that a good national plan is impossible.

"National planning in our democracy should be planning to allow the greatest possible freedom of initiative on the part of each individual, such freedom to be limited only in that by its exercise by one individual it does not interfere with a like privilege on the part of other individuals in our society as a whole."

The Tufts president asserted that at the end of the war the United States, and the world itself, will be standing at one of the great forks in the way of progress. He foresaw as one of the principal questions to be decided "the amount of national sovereignty that you believe America should relinquish in order to guarantee a safe world order," and urged his hearers to decide it "not in terms of emotion but in terms of fact and logic."

He foresaw, also, he said, Federal assistance for higher education, which he added could be advantageous "provided only that we, the people of this democracy, see to it that any control which is exercised by the Federal Government over education shall be benign and not blighting." Dr. Carmichael predicted that State-supported education also might be forced upon us after the war, "in those fields of learning or in those geographical regions where such assistance is socially necessary."

New England Vote in Congress

Votes by New England members of Congress on important roll calls during the period May 3 through 7 were as follows:

Senate

On proposed amendment to Connally anti-strike bill to eliminate provision which would have permitted seizure of plants for "other causes" than strikes (approved, 41 to 34):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Tobey of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.; Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Lodge of Mass.; Brewster and White of Maine; Austin of Vt.

Not Voting

Bridges (R) of N. H.; Green (D) of R. I.

On the motion by Senator Wheeler to recommit the Connally anti-strike bill and its proposed amendments to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report favorably or unfavorably on the measure by May 20 (motion rejected 27 to 52).

Yeas

Lodge and Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Tobey of N. H.; Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Brewster and White of Maine; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.; Austin of Vt.

Not Voting

Green of R. I.

On Senator Taft's amendment to the Connally bill to clothe the Labor Board with statutory powers and to provide for enforcement of its decisions (rejected, 34 to 45):

Yeas

Walsh of Massachusetts, Maloney of Connecticut, Brewster and White of Maine, Bridges and Tobey of New Hampshire, Austin of Vermont.

Nays

Lodge of Massachusetts, Danaher of Connecticut, Gerry of Rhode Island, and Aiken of Vermont.

Not Voting

Green (D) of Rhode Island.

On amendment offered to the measure by Senator Connally (D) of Texas, modifying anti-strike bill (passed, 63 to 16, after which bill was adopted):

Yeas

Lodge and Walsh of Massachusetts, Danaher and Maloney of Connecticut, Brewster and White of Maine, Bridges and Tobey of New Hampshire, Gerry of Rhode Island, Austin of Vermont.

Nays

Aiken of Vermont

Not Voting

Green of Rhode Island.

House

On the Carlson-Ruml pay-as-you-go tax bill (Rejected):

Yeas

Republicans: Bates, Clason, Gifford, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Martin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Compton, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Connecticut; Fellows, Hale, and Smith of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of New Hampshire; Plumley of Vermont. Democrats: Philbin of Massachusetts.

Nays

Republicans: Luce of Connecticut. Democrats: Curley, Lane and McCormack of Massachusetts; Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island.

On the Robertson-Forand substitute tax measure (Adopted):

Yeas

Republicans: Bates, Clason, Gifford, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Martin, Rogers, Treadway, and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Compton, Luce, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Connecticut; Fellows Hale and Smith of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of New Hampshire; Plumley of Vermont. Democrats: Curley, Lane, McCormack and Philbin of Massachusetts; Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island.

Nays

None.

On a motion to agree to the conference report on the government employees overtime pay bill (Approved 273 to 119).

Yeas

Clason, Curley, Goodwin, Holmes, Lane, McCormack, Martin, Philbin, Rogers and Treadway of Massachusetts; Compton, Luce, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Connecticut; Hale and Smith of Maine, Merrow and Stearns of New Hampshire; Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island; Plumley of Vermont.

Nays

Bates, Gifford, Herter and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Fellows of Maine.

On a motion that the House recede from an amendment to the Treasury Appropriation bill forbidding use of any of the funds in connection with the Silver Purchase program (Rejected 159 to 194):

Yeas

Curley and McCormack of Massachusetts, Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island.

Nays

Bates, Clason, Gifford, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Lane, Philbin, Rogers, Treadway, and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Compton, Luce, McWilliam, Monkiewicz, and Talbot of Connecticut; Fellows, Hale, and Smith of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of New Hampshire; Plumley of Vermont.

Not Voting

Martin of Massachusetts; Miller of Connecticut.

English Children's Welfare Reported a 'First' Even Now

Children still come first in England even after four years of war, Ruth Taylor, Public Welfare Commissioner of Westchester, New York, told members of the Child Welfare League of America at the closing session of the New England conference at the Hotel Statler yesterday noon.

"To assure that children come first today when scarcities of manpower, food, buildings, and materials have become very real, means sacrifice on the part of adults, but above all it means real planning," she declared.

Recently returned from a month's study of child welfare conditions in England, Miss Taylor said that although no mother of children under 14 is required to take outside work in England, increasing numbers of such women are leaving their homes to enter factories. "Official and social worker opinions in Britain," she said, "seem to indicate that the child under five is best provided for when his working mother herself works out a plan for his care with relatives and friends."

Miss Taylor found that since the beginning of the official wartime nursery program in Britain two years ago, about 1,500 nurseries with a capacity of 76,000 children have been organized by the Government. The Ministry of Health equips these nurseries and pays their maintenance costs, the mothers paying 20 to 30 cents a day for the children's care. Some 50 have now equipped themselves to give over-night care to the children of mothers on night shifts "But the nursery program in Britain is definitely handicapped by the shortage of personnel and of adequate buildings," Miss Taylor said.

Most disastrously affected are the 14 to 18-year-olds, she told the conference. "Many of these are working 48 hours a week in factories, earning more money than ever at a time when there is less to buy. They feel like men and women on their own and they are not yet mature."

The registration of all young people between 16 and 18, however, has made possible a fine effort to discover whether they have any affiliation with any other youth group, she said. If not, they are encouraged to join some group of their own choice. The success of boy and girl wartime movements such as the air training corps for boys has been marked, according to Miss Taylor.

"We can learn much from British experience in the use of the adolescent's natural interest in the war to help him gain self-discipline and stability, as well as training for the future," she concluded.

At another conference at the Parker House, Mrs. Eleanor Harney of South Boston, American Legion Auxiliary State Child Welfare Chairman, described juvenile delinquency as a national horror. She told attendants at the Legion's Regional Child Welfare Conference that juvenile delinquency was a local problem and they should not close their eyes to it.

Judge Donnelly's Illness Postpones Police Case Trial

Indefinite postponement of the trial of Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and six other Boston police officials on charges of a gambling conspiracy was announced today by Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Massachusetts Superior Court, due to the illness of Judge James J. Donnelly, who was to hear preliminary motions today.

The announcement was made to an overflowing courtroom, where the suspended Commissioner and other defendants had appeared with their counsel ready for trial on the main charges, as well as on the defense motions to quash the indictments and the prosecution's motion to strike from the record affidavits of defendants charging that Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell had coerced the grand jury and had used improper methods in his investigations.

Grand jurors had been served with summonses dated today, in what was regarded as an unusual step for the defense to take, because of the question whether members of the secret body could be made to testify.

Because of the postponement, new summonses would have to be obtained with proper dates, it was pointed out by courtroom officials.

With Mr. Bushnell present in the courtroom, Judge Higgins said he would "wait a reasonable length of time" before considering whether the case should be transferred to another judge. In any event, he assured counsel, the case would not be called to trial "overnight." Judge Donnelly had been out part of last week, and "I have no knowledge as to when he will return," said the Chief Justice.

Joseph C. Kimball

Joseph C. Kimball of Newtonville, who passed on May 9, was a past president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and founder of the Kimball & Sherman Co., shoe manufacturing firm of Haverhill.

Mr. Kimball began his business career in 1886 as a bookkeeper with Woodman & Howes, Haverhill shoe manufacturers. In seven years he rose to be a partner in the firm. He was vice-president, buyer, designer and cost supervisor of the Lewis A. Crossett Co., North Abington, from 1902 to 1918.

FOR Cooking Odors, Bathrooms, Closed-Up Rooms, Careless Animal Pets . . .

RED CAP Tops ALL REFRESH-R

The Specialized Odor Remover Leaves A Lasting Fragrance

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AT YOUR GROCER'S

C. M. KIMBALL CO.-BOSTON, MASS.

Filene's

BOSTON

White
Black
Brown
Navy
Coffee Cream
Sunny Blue
Kelly Green
Gray
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Allied Mop-Up in Tunisia Sets Stage for New Push

Continued from Page 1

stiffened somewhat at the entrance to Cap Bon.

But to the west, the American Second Corps obtained the unconditional surrender of all enemy units in its territory southeast of Bizerte.

Details of the German surrender to the Americans in the north were disclosed as follows:

At 11 a. m., May 9, Major General Krause, commanding artillery of the Afrika Korps, sent an emissary to Maj. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and requested an armistice so the surrender might be negotiated.

General Bradley's terms were as follows:

1—Unconditional surrender.

2—Prompt acceptance.

The American officer further demanded that all destruction of German equipment cease immediately. General Krause accepted.

The wholesale surrender of the enemy battalions then began and by early afternoon all the northern region where the enemy had been cut off by the wedge the British First Army drove through to Tunis was cleaned up.

30,000 Prisoners Taken by Allies

The bulk of the German armor was there and the total of prisoners was over 25,000, in addition to another 25,000 taken by the British.

Five other Generals were among those who surrendered with General Krause.

They were Major General Boroweitz, commander of the 15th Armored Division; Major General Neuffer, commander of the Air Force Artillery Division; Lieutenant General Buelouvius, commander of the Mannteuffel Division; Major General von Vaerst, commander of the Fifth Armored Army; and Major General Baumsenge, commander of the Bizerte Air Forces.

The surrendering Germans were concentrated in an area around the mouth of the Medjerda River, which flows into the Gulf of Tunis 25 miles southwest of Bizerte.

The British Seventh Armored Division, which had come up from the south to aid the Americans, caught General Boroweitz, whose 15th Armored Division they had been fighting for two years.

Meanwhile British armor striking south and southeastward from the Hammam Lif area on the Gulf of Tunis southeast of the Capital found the Germans stiffening there temporarily at least, and there was some fierce fighting which was confused.

Armored columns pushed ahead, however, and forward patrols reached a point 12 miles south of Creteville — which placed them near the center of the peninsula's base—and deployed in other areas.

Some enemy troops on the peninsula were attempting to get away, sometimes in what amounted to panic, and Allied air forces were attacking them both on land and sea. They sank many small boats laden with soldiers, who clung desperately to rafts after the vessels submerged and tried to ward off attacks by waving white flags.

A First Army spokesman on the Cap Bon front estimated May 8 that 80,000 Axis troops, deserted by their highest commanders, had been swept into the peninsula's Bataan-like trap.

Allied aerial squadrons, leaving trails of sinking or burning vessels at sea and shattered motor transport and guns aground, were without aerial opposition.

Axis Air Commands Quit African Battle

Prisoners so far taken include 3,000 members of the German Air Force. Both the German and the Italian Air Forces have abandoned the Battle of Africa.

French and British elements attacked in the area of Zagnouan, 28 miles south of Tunis, and are moving slowly ahead. Resistance there was still considerable, however, and the Germans were holding a strong position on the hill of Sidi Bella, seven miles north northwest of Zaghouan.

The Eighth Army attacked north of Enfidaville, made some gains and took some prisoners. On this southern front, German artillery was still active.

The German resistance apparently is designed to cover the retreat of more elements into the Cap Bon peninsula, but the most this can achieve is to delay briefly the final cleanup of the Tunisian campaign.

Among German elements still at large are remnants of the 15th Armored Division which were not involved in the surrender to the Second United States Corps, the 10th and 21st Armored Divisions and the 90th and 164th Light Infantry Divisions.

Almost all prisoners taken are Germans, the bulk of the Italians apparently having left ahead of the rush.

The Allied communiqué emphasized the naval blockade of the Cap Bon peninsula, which it said would be continued without remission until the peninsula "is in Allied hands and the last enemy troops in North Africa have been accounted for."

Naval and coastal forces were reported operating on both sides of the peninsula, the tip of which lies 90 miles from Sicily and the communiqué, without attempting to cover all the operations, said "there have been incidents in plenty."

A Stockholm dispatch quoted the Völkischer Beobachter, Hitler's newspaer, as saying that both General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim, the German chieftains, had left Africa, placing the Axis command in the hands of the Italian Gen. Giovanni Messe, who led Mussolini's first expeditionary force to the Russian front.

A strong force of light and medium bombers again attacked the Axis airfield on Pantelleria, 45 miles east of Cap Bon, loosing explosives among grounded aircraft and starting several fires.

Referring to the May 9 attack by 400 American aircraft, the communiqué said "the Strategic Air Force carried out its heaviest bombing raid of the campaign when the docks and industrial area at Palermo (Sicily) were attacked by very large formations of Flying Fortresses and medium bombers, with P-38 Lightning escorts."

Prisoners:

Allied Group Saved From Bombed Vessel

Large numbers of American and British prisoners of war went through three days and nights of Allied bombing on an Italian ship off the Tunisian coast, but casualties miraculously were not "enormous."

The War Department, releasing a report from North Africa attesting to the "great destructiveness and deadly accuracy" of Allied bombing, quoted a British lieutenant's story of the attack on the prison ship which had left Tunis Harbor for Italy with a destroyer escort.

The destroyer, however, was sunk by Kitty bombers, and the crew refused to make the run to Sicily.

"The Germans said the journey was impossible without a destroyer escort," the Department's release quoted the unnamed British officer. "As the destroyer had been sunk, they put back into La Goulette. Then . . . we were bombed and strafed more than half-a-dozen times by our own aircraft. The pilots had no way of knowing there were British and American prisoners on board, though later we did try to put some identification signs on the deck but they did not see them. Bombs fell all around us and damaged the ship's plates. One bomb hit the side and left us with a list. There was one direct hit but fortunately with only a small bomb and only superficial damage resulted. It was a miracle the ship was not sunk. She would have been had she not run aground.

"The Italians left after the first bombing attack but the Germans stuck it out at their guns almost to the end. Then they went ashore. The rest of us had to suffer another night of bombing and some more next day. The air attack was terrible. I would not go through it again for a million pounds. We were all cramped into two holds with scarcely sufficient air to breathe, and for the last two days there was no water on the ship. There were no sanitary arrangements and we had little food. The thing was a nightmare. We thought the casualties must be enormous—by a miracle they were not."

Arriving British troops found small boats bringing load after load of the prisoners ashore from the grounded, battle-scarred vessel, one of several wrecked by the aerial pounding.

The War Department said that except for the dock area, Tunis practically was undamaged by bombs. It added, however, that the docks at Tunis and at La Goulette "are a shambles" and said the airdrome at El Aouina, outside Tunis, was strewn with the wreckage of at least 100 German aircraft, many large transports.

In the Air:

U. S. Thunderbolts Get Into Action

It was announced in London that 400-miles-an-hour American P-47 Thunderbolt fighters, flown by Americans under the Eighth Air Force Fighter Command, have been making intermittent sweeps over the European Continent and constituted a big portion of the escort which helped the Flying Fortresses May 4 in the raid on Antwerp.

Exceptionally powerful, the heavy, single-engined monoplanes are armed with eight 50-caliber machine guns like those on the Fortresses. The fighters excel at high altitudes, like 35,000 feet.

The presence of the Thunderbolts in this theater was announced in the United States some time ago but only now the Air Force lifted the ban on revealing that they had been in action.

Several were lost in recent sorties.

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Associated Press from United States Navy

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Glimpses of how crews can be passed back and forth between American patrol planes and submarines in mid-ocean, thereby operating relief system when necessary for members of a submarine crew.

Roosevelt Praises African Commanders

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 10

Congratulations on the victories of Allied armies over Axis forces in North Africa have been sent by President Roosevelt to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and British and French commanders.

In a dispatch sent last night, the President told General Eisenhower that the "power and co-ordination with which the Allied forces are crushing our enemies in Tunisia is a tribute to your leadership."

He asked General Eisenhower to convey his congratulations to British Army and Navy commanders who directed operations in the African zone.

In a separate message to Gen. Henri Giraud, Commander of French forces in Africa, Mr. Roosevelt said he expressed American admiration of the French troops.

Russia:

Red Army Penetrates Lines at Novorossisk

Red Army forces have penetrated the outer fortifications of Novorossisk, dispatches from the Russian front declared, and are "persistently crumbling the enemy defenses and breaking into the depths of his positions.

The Soviet advance in the Kuban coincided with continued fierce fighting in the air, which the Russians said had resulted in the destruction of 930 German planes in the past week, and a resurgence of activity in the Lisichansk area in the Donets basin.

The air warfare was linked with smashing Russian raids on German communications centers behind the central and Ukrainian fronts—apparently part of a well-conceived plan to smash Nazi preparation for a summer offensive.

The midnight communiqué, which told of the destruction of the 930 German planes, said the Red Air Force lost 235 aircraft in the week ending May 8.

Fighting near Novorossisk is close and sharp, with violent hand-to-hand clashes in the trenches following bayonet charges. Mortars pour shells upon the opposing lines at close range and long and short-range artillery batter away steadily. The intense fighting is being waged under constant dive bombing and strafing.

The war upon German communications behind the Ukrainian, central, and Kalinin fronts brought fresh destruction upon more than 19 railway junctions.

Stormoviks and bombers fell upon Bryansk, Poltava, Belgorod, Smievka, Putivi, Dorogobuzh, Uspensk, and other traffic centers, while another group struck directly at railway trains between Orel and Karachev, Rilsk and Vorozhba, Novosokolniki and Vitebsk, Lisdinlvo and Zhizdra, Spasdemyansk and Elnya.

The attacks were described as the most formidable the Soviet ever has made upon German communications and communication centers.

A dispatch from the Kuban front said the Germans, in trying to stave off the newest assaults by the Red Army, were forced to send into the battle reserves they had planned to use in the summer campaign.

Atlantic:

Three American Ships Sunk by U-Boats

Announcement by the Navy last week of the sinking of three medium-sized United States merchant vessels by Axis submarines in the Western Atlantic has brought to 653 the Associated Press total of announced Allied and neutral merchant ship losses in those waters since Pearl Harbor.

Of the announced total, 262 were listed as United States merchantmen.

The Navy's announcement concerning the three sinkings revealed that 65 merchant seamen were added to the list of killed or missing. It was announced that 68 crewmen survived the three sinkings.

South Pacific:

Japanese Bases And Warships Bombed

Intensive American aerial activity directed against Japanese warships and bases in the Solomons area over the week end has been reported by the Navy.

A communiqué issued May 9 said heavy bombing raids battered three Japanese destroyers in the Gizo Island waters and struck enemy bases on Kahili, Fauro, Ballale, and Munda.

Dive bombers, torpedo planes, heavy bombers, and fighters surprised a flotilla of Japanese destroyers off Gizo Island, the Navy said, and one 1,000-pound bomb hit directly on a Japanese destroyer. Other half-ton bombs scored "near hits" on two other enemy destroyers.

The Navy did not report the extent of damage to the destroyer hit directly, but such a hit could cripple the craft. Concussion from the "near hits" might have caused severe damage to the other destroyers.

The communiqué did not report the results of the attacks on Kahili and Ballale shore installations, nor did it mention details of a raid on Munda, in the New Georgia group of the Solomons. The attack on Fauro, on which details likewise were lacking, was the first reported on that small island north of Shortland Island, about 280 miles from the American air base on Guadalcanal. Navy spokesmen were unable to reveal the type of enemy installations on Fauro.

In Burma:

British Retreat From Buthidaung

Japanese soldiers have demonstrated once again their skill at jungle warfare in Burma by compelling British and Indian troops to evacuate Buthidaung, leaving the entire east side of the Mayu Peninsula on the Bay of Bengal in enemy hands.

British troops were falling back steadily toward the Indian frontier as reports indicated the Japanese had filtered through what had been considered a strongly held defense line across the base of the Peninsula.

It is difficult fighting country, with roads and trails scarce, but it is precisely the kind of country the Allies will have to reconquer ultimately when the time comes to drive the Japanese from Burma.

With the Japanese holding the Buthidaung end of the defense line, the other end of the line, at Maungdaw, on the Bay of Bengal, is left in a precarious position.

The situation held prospects that British positions along this narrow coastal battlefront ultimately may be established in part on the India side of the Burmese frontier.

The Allied retreat is by no means a critical threat to the defense of India, since neither Buthidaung nor Maungdaw offers the Japanese a base for large-scale operations.

King to Eisenhower: 'Dunkirk Is Repaid'

By the Associated Press

London, May 10

King George VI sent a message of congratulations to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of Allied armies in North Africa, in which he said "the debt of Dunkirk is repaid."

"On behalf of all my peoples I express to you, as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces, and all the ranks under your command our heartfelt congratulations on your victory," the message said.

"Under your leadership forces diverse in nationality and race have been knit into one united, successful whole. Now with the capture of Tunis and Bizerte, your campaign is almost concluded and the debt of Dunkirk is repaid."

Russo-Pole Peace Move Let Down by Vishinsky

Continued from Page 1

the Monroe Doctrine" a new meaning and a new balance. Washington diplomats believe the same conditions might obtain in eastern Europe, and hoped to see Poland treated to a "good neighor" policy. Nevertheless they recognized that Russia's military security as well as ethnological considerations, may well provide adequate justification for a considerable change in the pre-1939 boundaries between Russia and Poland.

What disturbs these diplomats, therefore, is not the implication which some see in the Vishinsky statement that Russia intends to dominate Poland when the war is over, but exclusively the way in which it was done.

Mr. Vishinsky attacked the Poles for allegedly not wanting "to fight the Hitlerites."

The Poles reply that of all the various units made up from refugees from German-occupied countries none have covered themselves with more glory than the Polish units which have fought with the British since shortly after the fall of Poland, and none have shown a more consistent and burning desire "to fight Hitlerites."

Polish aviators, Polish naval units, and Polish ground units have built up a magnificent record for fighting Germans. Their record is written across the skies of Western Europe, across the waters around Europe and in such battles as Tobruk and El Alamein.

Poles Without Arms

So far as the Washington diplomats know the reason why the Polish divisions organized inside Russia never fought on the Russian front is that they were never given arms and equipment by the Russians. It is also alleged that units were sent from Russia to Persia where they were received by the British, equipped by them and put into the Allied armies of the Middle East, all after consultation with and the approval of the Russian Government. They are said to have gone out of Russia to fight against Germany with British forces because the British were short of manpower and long on equipment, whereas the Russians were long on manpower and short on equipment.

The Poles are vulnerable to criticism from Russia, without a doubt. Most Poles undoubtedly would like to see a Poland after this war stronger than either Russia or Germany, at the expense of both. Failing that most Poles would undoubtedly like to see a federation which would be strong enough to have a policy independent of either Moscow or Berlin. Both policies are entirely and utterly inacceptable to Moscow, and London and Washington stand unreservedly with Moscow on such questions.

Disparity on Ideals

And there is no doubt that many individuals associated with the present Polish Government have political ideals which are as remote from Russian Communism as they are from American democracy. The thing that separates them from Germans is not an ideological loathing for authoritarian government or fascism, per se, but a hatred of Germans produced by generations of war to the death against Germans. According to Moscow terminology many of them are wide open to the charge of being "reactionary" or even "fascist" in their political views. But it is probably stretching definitions pretty far to call them pro-German.

Why, then, does Mr. Vishinsky attack them on the particular point of fighting the Germans? Washington diplomats believe it is because Mr. Stalin's definition of a "strong and independent Poland" is a definition which would be very different from a Washington definition of those words.

Using Mr. Vishinsky's attacks as a dictionary with which to define Mr. Stalin's statements leads one to assume that Russia fully intends to see a Poland which not only orients its foreign policy with Moscow, as Mexico does with Washington, but is also oriented politically, economically and ideologically as well.

That might mean a Poland which was as much a part of the Russian system as the Socialist Republic of Mongolia is a part of the Russian system.

To say that Mr. Vishinsky's remarks were disappointing to the two Allied Capitals of Washington and London is to deal in understatement.

Axis Planes Saved at Tunis To Meet European Invasion

Continued from Page 1

pounds of bombs on May 6 left the Germans in no shape to stand up to such a land attack as surged upon them. So, except for isolated points of stubborn resistance, they quit.

The total of prisoners taken in the Bizerte-Tunis fighting between the time of the British attack on Bou Aouka Hill may 5 and the morning of May 10 was soaring above 50,000.

Bou Aouka Prelude

Capture of important and strategic Bou Aouka was a prelude to launching of the big British attack at first light on May 6 following a devastating artillery bombardment which began at 3 a. m.

Many Germans were in poor shape after the ordeal they had been subjected to and surrendered—so they said—before officers ordered them to do so.

Resistance in the streets of Tunis—as in those of Bizerte—was overcome in a few hours except for instances of prolonged individual sniping. The fact the Allies fell upon them sooner than they expected prevented the Germans and Italians carrying out as many demolitions as they intended to deny facilities to the attackers.

Whenever and wherever they could, the Germans burned or buried equipment as part of evacuation schemes which began some while before May 6 with withdrawal of troops from Bizerte to Tunis along the coastal road screened by heights and marshes and thence southeastward out of Tunis in the direction of the Cap Bon peninsula, the last remaining bridgehead.

The satisfactory and fast working out of the main Allied attack permitted British armored and other formations to be diverted from the line of advance and thrust northeastward at top speed in order to try to cut off Axis columns seeking sanctuary among the heights of the Cap Bon peninsula.

Saliman Reached

By evening May 8 this intercepting force had reached Saliman, among the peninsula foothills inland from the Gulf of Tunis. This point is almost exactly half way between the southernmost German positions above Enfidaville and the northern extremity of the peninsula.

The advance from Saliman is the northernmost of three United Nations easterly thrusts aimed to split German forces in this area into four as the French close in from the southwest and the British Eighth Army on the French right flank continues to press northward along and inland from the Gulf of Hammamet.

This represents employment of tactics similar to those the Russians have used successfully against the Germans. They are designed to divide one big German concentration into sections, where cut off formations can be dealt with. The idea is to carve out and multiply these sections simultaneously by co-ordinated incision of several cutting edges west to east, and south to north, across enemy dispositions.

Speedy conclusion of fighting in the Tunis area was therefore seriously jeopardized if it did not actually cancel German prospects of turning the Cap Bon Peninsula and the region immediately south of it into a North African Bataan.

The sudden collapse of resistance in the Tunis and Bizerte regions and trapping of the Germans betwen these two cities into a pocket north of what was intended to be the key defense bastion for Tunis, Tebourba, left the Allies free to turn the full blast of their strategic and tactical air force onto Axis positions in and south of the Cap Bon peninsula. This they commenced to do with heavy bombing attacks May 9.

Where these events are taking place cannot be indicated, but except for the Cap Bon peninsula and the pocket of continued German resistance between Bizerte and Tunis, North Africa all the way from Cairo to Casablanca had become by the evening of May 8 one immense United Nations assembly ground. On it are concentrated vast numbers of troops, enormous quantities of supplies for uses other now than driving the remaining Germans from the last foothold on this continent.

Preparations for Future

The new French Army, mounting toward a total of half a million men, is being modernly equipped and trained. The British First and Eighth Armies are blending into one great striking force. Americans who entered Tunisia as "green" troops are now a battle-seasoned host with valuable experience to pass on to large formations of their countrymen training in rearward areas in this theater of operations.

Here Allied air forces have been developed to provide close cooperation with land troops on a scale exceeding anything the Luftwaffe has ever shown itself capable of attempting, while the Allied navies are in far stronger position in the Mediterranean than they have been any time since the Germans first rushed to support the Italians in the Western Desert.

Regular Army Drill Turns Into V Parade

PAWLING, N. Y., May 10 (AP)—An Army officer's idea that something should be done to celebrate the rout of the Axis forces in North Africa gathered such momentum May 8 that a regular Saturday drill became what probably was America's first victory parade of the current war and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was the impromptu but official reviewer.

The ball started rolling when Lieut. Col. Loring Pickering, commanding officer of the Cryptographic School of the Army Air Forces technical training command, telephoned Mayor Albert H. Slocum here to ask permission to hold the Saturday drill in the streets of the town to celebrate the United Nations' victory.

The mayor not only gave his approval but immediately called officials of the four surrounding towns of Patterson, Beekman, Dover and Unionvale, who jointly organized parade units from the American Legion, Red Cross, and auxiliary police.

Governor Dewey, spending a week end on his farm near here, greeted the plan so wholeheartedly that he appeared on the official reviewing stand—a ramp in front of the volunteer fire house—with his family.

Allied Raid on Japanese Halts Supplies for Mubo

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, May 10—A small Australian force struck suddenly on May 4 at Bobdubi, New Guinea, tiny village five miles from Salamaua and only two miles from the Japanese airfield in that area. The Japanese were completely taken by surprise, a large proportion of the enemy garrison was killed and the remainder fled.

Bobdubi is an insignificant village of a few native grass huts, but the importance of its capture lies chiefly in the fact that it stands directly on the main supply route from Salamaua to the main Japanese forces opposing the Australians at Mubo.

If the Allies maintain their hold on Bobdubi the enemy's positions further south will be seriously weakened. In this dense jungle country the narrow, slithering, twisting tracks are as precious as gold used to be before it was fashionable to bury it in a fort.

This small though important action at Bobdubi lifts a corner of the veil that has hung for several weeks over happenings in operations that have succeeded upon the rout of Japanese from Wau, southwest of Salamaua.

Steady Pressure on Japanese

Since the end of February, when Australian troops were reported to have driven the enemy back on Mubo and occupied heights around that settlement, nothing spectacular seems to have happened. We have, however, been exercising a steady and wearing-down pressure on Japanese forces in this area.

Bostons and Beaufighters have made strafing sweeps over this area an almost daily chore. The effect of these attacks is accumulative and from past experience on the Kokoda trail highly damaging. Evidence of the nature of a low-flying aircraft attack was uncovered in the early stages of this Wau-Mubo campaign, when Australian patrols occupied an enemy strong post that had been thoroughly strafed and found 278 killed and great destruction to supply dumps and installations.

Garrison Wiped Out

Apart from this constant air attention, about two weeks ago an Australian ground patrol made a swift assault against Komiatum, behind the Japanese forward lines at Mubo, and wiped out the garrison. This together with Thursday's attack on Bobdubi gives the superficial impression that the campaign in the Salamaua hinterland is a disconnected operation.

That is true to the extent that our forces in the area have neither a seaport to serve them or any direct land communication with their main base at Port Moresby.

They are self-contained and they must be supplied by air from Port Moresby in the course of those routine daily hazards of transport flying upon which so much of the New Guinea fighting depends.

It must be borne in mind, too, that this stretch of country is as difficult or more so than any other in New Guinea.

Continual Skirmishing

Some districts near Mubo are almost impenetrable and consequently a tremendous test of the stamina of the troops involved. Movement is incredibly difficult and slow. One Australian patrol recently made a reconnaissance of 4,000 yards into enemy territory and it took three days to complete it.

The significance of this continual skirmishing—no major action has followed the repulse of the Japanese at Wau but only a series of contacts between small forces—may be found in concurrent air operations designed to block and immobilize Salamaua and Lae, especially three air attacks which broke up enemy attempts to reinforce and resupply their garrison in this area.

It keeps the Japanese guessing at the possibilities of a land attack from the rear on their positions around Huon Gulf ports. It is a sustained distraction, more serious since a strong enemy force of some 3,000 troops, including Marines, proved unable to put an end to it.

Recovery of Initiative

The defense of Wau and the brisk recovery of initiative which followed its success is a background to recent news of further penetrations by our forces which are now within five miles of Salamaua.

On the map that may look like discouragingly small progress. But New Guinea maps and New Guinea mileages are different things. The fighting has been short and sharp, carried out by small forces, seldom more than large patrols.

The objectives gained are unheard of places, mere remnants of shattered native villages that look microscopic even to the low-flying aircraft, and mean nothing in papers or on maps, but still have strategic importance. The difficulties of supply are cruel and continuous.

So far what has been achieved may have only slightly influenced the major issue in New Guinea. But this steady pressure and continual harassment of Japanese forces in this area will pay their dividends when the time comes for the attack proper.

What the plans are for this battle area it is impossible to say, but there are two other factors aside from the Australian threat from the land against Lae and Salamaua which will affect the final issue.

Advance by Americans

The first American forces since Sanananda fell have been steadily pushing up the New Guinea coast and, since the Japanese have reportedly bombed Morobe more than once, the Americans can be presumed to have arrived at that place.

This advance, which is methodical and carried out through swampy coast country, must exercise another squeeze upon Japanese positions in Huon Gulf.

Second, Japanese difficulties in supplying their garrisons in the Lae and Salamaua area have increased. There is virtual blockade of entry by sea through the means of our constant air patrol.

Since the beginning of the year it is fairly certain that no convoy of any size has feached Lae. The main means of supply left to the enemy is either by coastal barge down from Madang or the 160-mile jungle track from Madang, which because of the nature of the country, cannot be very effective.

In fact isolation from sources of supply may play as great a part in eradicating this enemy stronghold in Huon Gulf as a direct attack upon their positions by land forces.

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Somewhere within easy commuting distance of New York City, there must be a small Christian Science family of cultured interests whose nicely situated home is larger than their present personal needs. This family may never have had paying house guests before, but in times like these, they might like to share their home for the next few months with a gentleman and his wife who would enjoy the helpful influence of a Christian Science household. Highest references exchanged. R. M. F. Box 154, Station D, New York City.

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Ulster's New Premier Acts To Give Greater War Aid

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 10—Sir Basil Brooke, Northern Ireland's new Premier, is thought to have set the best possible course by deciding on almost a clean sweep in choosing his new administration following the recent resignation of Premier John M. Andrews.

To give greater impetus to Ulster's war effort has been the predominant aim of Sir Basil in broadening the basis of his new administration by inclusion of a representative of labor in Harry Midgley and of two Presbyterian ministers, the Rev. Prof. R. Cortey and the Rev. R. Moore, accepted authorities, respectively, on education and agriculture.

That Sir Basil regards his chief task as being to stimulate war production and to reduce Ulster's high wartime unemployment figures of 18,000 is seen in his decision of retain himself in his former post as Minister of Commerce and Production as well as now taking over the Premiership.

New Contracts Sought

One of Sir Basil's first tasks will be to come to London to seek more contracts for war work from the British Government. In return, he will be able to give Westminster new assurances of increased drive on the part of the Belfast Administration. Sir Basil is also expected to again bring up the troublesome question of conscription in Ulster, which has sharp bearing not only on affairs of North Ireland but also of South Ireland.

Sir Basil favors bringing Northern Ireland into line with the rest of the United Kingdom by requiring compulsory military service. But so far, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the British Government have not thought it worth while to incite Northern Ireland's considerable Nationalist minority.

This minority, representing about a third of Ulster's population of 1,250,000, wants a union of North Ireland and South Ireland, is largely sympathetic to a policy of neutrality in this war as adhered to by Premier Eamon De Valera's Government in Dublin and is bitterly opposed to compulsory military service.

Hitherto, when Ulster conscription has loomed on the horizon, Mr. de Valera has been quick to issue warnings.

Many Ulstermen, Sir Basil among them, have resented deference to Dublin. But the British Government's chief concern has been to avoid sticking its fingers into a hornets' nest as long as possible. Recent recurrence of Irish Republican Army incidents in Ulster have been a reminder that the hornets still can be embarrassingly active.

The British Government is specially anxious for stability in Northern Ireland in view of its importance today as both a military and naval base of American forces in the European theater of war. While British authorities credit American troops with having been very little involved in Ulster politics, none the less there is some relief here that the long-brewing crisis over the Premier ship of Northern Ireland has now broken and that there are good hopes of a period of stability ahead.

Midgley's Status

Minister of Public Security Midgley is not an orthodox Laborite. He was Chairman of the Labor Party but resigned on the grounds that Republican and Nationalist sentiments were infiltrating into the Labor Party. Subsequently, he formed the Commonwealth Labor Party, which ranks loyalty to the British equal with labor interests and which is gaining considerable support.

All other members of the new government are Unionists, representing Northern Ireland's predominant sentiment of loyalty to union with Britain.

The Labor Party has only three seats in the Belfast Government and it has been challenging formation by Sir Basil of another predominantly Unionist Government without a general election. Sir Basil seems to have effected something like a record in naming two clergymen as Ministers. But the Rev. Mr. Moore, as a practical farmer, and the Rev. Mr. Cortey, as one of the country's outstanding educational experts, are expected to help impart that drive which the former Government lacked.

In its famous shipyards, in its new airplane works and its linen mills, Ulster has some of the deftest fingered and stoutest hearted war workers in all the British Empire ready to respond to an example of new leadership.

Weather Control In Cities Sought

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP)—Future meteorologists, a natural scientist said today, must be trained not merely to forecast weather conditions—they must become leaders "in the struggle against nature" and learn how to control the weather.

"Our relations to the forces of weather and climate are still in the most primitive stage," said Prof. Albert E. Parr, Director of the American Museum of Natural History. "We still are striving mainly to exclude the variables of the atmosphere by housing and clothing, which is exactly what our ancestors did when they put on a deer skin, moved into a cave, and rubbed two sticks together to start a fire."

In an address prepared for delivery at graduation ceremonies of the University of Chicago's Institute of Meteorology, Professor Parr said: "I should like to see a meteorologist offer a city plan which would create a city of calm in a windy location," he said. "While complete achievement is impossible, it is equally certain that tremendous improvement is feasible. I should like to see meteorologists take a hand in determining the use of heat-generating or light-reflecting facades in city building."

Battling for New Guinea

RAAF from United States Army Air Forces through Harris & Ewing

Bristol Beaufighter on Way to Attack

This warplane from the Royal Australian Air Force passes a mountain peak en route to strafe Japanese military installations in the still remaining Japanese New Guinea bases of Salamaua and Lae.

Turkey's Power at Stake in War Trend

By Dr. Kurd Albu
Former Legal Counselor of the Turkish Government
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The approaching invasion season in the Eastern Mediterranean has increased speculation about German intention to use Bulgaria as a springboard to strike at Turkey, thus regaining the lost initiative in the Near East.

Is Germany still able to enforce a decisive success in that region or is such speculation part of a German war of nerves fostered by the Nazi-controlled Balkan States?

Is Germany still strong enough to achieve its aims in the Near East, that is, to cut the British lifeline to India and to get access to the oil wells of Iraq and Iran?

Such rumors were chiefly based on the discussions between King Boris of Bulgaria and Hitler in the latter's headquarters. King Boris evidently promised Bulgaria's support in case the Allied Nations should try to invade the "impregnable" fortress of Europe from the southeast. Such a pledge would be a recompensation for the assignment of Yugoslavian and Greek territory to Bulgaria in 1941 and the fulfillment of the old Bulgarian dream, occupation of the rich tobacco regions and ports of Drama and Kavala.

In Case of Allied Attack

Such a pact, moreover, would indicate that for the time being the German have abandoned their offensive plans and are striving only to secure Bulgaria's help for defensive action. The Bulgarian Army thus would be put to the task to protect the Balkans against an eventual assault of United Nations expeditionary corps landing on the South Coast of the Aegean Sea or against the Turkish Army on the Maritza line.

Unquestionably these attacks would be coupled with a thrust by the Serbian guerrilla army at present concentrated in the inaccessible mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the command of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch.

According to recent reports, the Bulgarian Army has been provided with modern German equipment. Strong German detachments have been stationed at strategically important points like Saloniki and the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel reportedly has assumed the upreme command of all axis troops in the Balkans.

Questionable Help

However, there is no evidence that, even with the help of the Nazis, the Bulgarian Army will be fit for offensive and defensive operations. Neither could interspersion of German troops in the Bulgarian ranks nor assistance of so-called German "specialists" change the picture.

In the first Balkan War in 1911, the Bulgarians were stopped on the Tchatalia Line by very poorly equipped Turkish forces in spite of the aid of Yugoslavian and Greek forces and were unable to reach their goal, Istanbul.

In 1912, during the second Balkan War, the Bulgarians had to yield quickly to the pressure of the Serbs and Rumanians. In World War I they revolted and were routed by the Salnoiki Army under the command of Generals Serrail and Franchet d'Espérey.

The Bulgarians are pro-Russian and democratic and therefore anti-Nazi. This attitude became evident in the last decisive session of the Bulgarian Cabinet. The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Economics strongly opposed the pro-Nazi faction headed by German-educated Prime Minister Bogdan Philoff and Dimitri Vasileff, Minister of Public Works.

Both opponents, apparently remembering the humiliating results of the Peace Treaty of Neuilly after World War I, refused to tie the country too closely to the shaky Axis cart. Consequently, King Boris had to take over the portfolio of the two Ministers and the responsibility of impending events. The loss of nearly 40,000 Rumanian soldiers before Stalingrad and in the Caucasus must discourage the Bulgarians to sacrifice themselves as cannonfodder for the Germans.

The ties binding Bulgaria to Germany are merely of an economical rather than of an ideological character. The officer corps of Bulgaria was always political-minded and not reliable. Neither a war with Russia nor with Turkey would be welcomed by the Bulgarian people. The recent assassination of the Nazi candidate for the Premiership, Sotir Yaneff, indicates the tension between the Government of King Boris and the Bulgarian people.

There have been Bulgarian attempts to revive the Turko-Bulgarian friendship's pact of 1941. However, it is doubtful whether this policy will come off successfully as long as German pressure is prevailing in the country.

1941 Intentions

In 1941, before the invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece, the Germans may have intended to strike at Turkey or somewhere else in the Near East, but the heroic resistance of the Yugoslavs and Greeks and the tremendous German sacrifices in men and matériel during the campaign in Crete upset the timeable of the German General Staff.

Without this fierce resistance, an Axis onslaught against the Isle of Cyprus and the Suez Canal would probably have succeeded. German seizure of the Aegean Islands and the Dodecanese and Rhodes in Italian hands constitute a permanent threat to the West Anatolian coast.

On some islands, such as Rhodes and Scarpanto, the Germans have established air bases and strong defensive fortifications, since larger military forces cannot be assembled on these comparatively small islands. Neither at present nor in the near future will Italian transport vessels be available in sufficient numbers.

In 1940 a considerable part of the Italian Navy was sent to the bottom of the harbor of Taranto and the catastrophic naval losses during the Libyan-Tunisian campaign have caused a further essential dwindling on the Italian merchant fleet.

Threat to Italy

According to recent reports, Mussolini therefore has called back all Navy units for the protection of the threatened Italian mainland. German footholds in the Aegean Sea are exposed to concentric air assaults from Malta, Cyprus and North Africa.

The flying distance from Egypt to the Aegean Islands is only 3,500 miles. An attack from Turkish bases would greatly facilitate the destruction of these fortifications, with the RAF being able to reach their destination in less than an hour.

The more or less imminent collapse of Axis forces at Tunis and Bizerte also may prevent the foe from attempting an invasion of Turkey or the Near East. The opening of the sea route through the Mediterranean would make possible the shipping of lend-lease material to the Turkish port of Alexandretta, which is protected against raiders by the strongly fortified Isle of Cyprus.

Alexandretta has railway connections with every important strategic point in Turkey.

But are the United Nations strong enough to pierce the European "fortress" and to roll up the Axis front from the Balkans?

Repetition of 1918?

Will the events of 1918 repeat themselves, when, the onslaught of the Sarail Army crushed the Bulgarian Front leading to the end of the Bulgarian-German alliance?

It must be admitted that the military situation in 1918 was more favorable for the Allies than the military situation at present. In 1918 the late Greek dictator, Eleutherios Venizelos, helped the Allies with 10 divisions, putting the entire Greek transportation system at their disposal. The British Fleet thus dominated the whole Mediterranean while the small and rather unimportant German Air Force was mostly engaged in Syria and Palestine.

An Allied attack against Saloniki and Southern Thrace this summer would require the reoccupation of Crete and the Aegean Islands, especially the German submarine bases of Leros and Samos. Such plans could eventually be achieved by cutting off these islands from the Greek mainland. The reconquest of the mountainous northern and southern Greece and the transport of troops on the railway line from Athens to Saloniki would cost tremendous sacrifices of men, matériel and time.

All these difficulties could be removed, if the Turks would definitely join the Allies and permit at least the passage of Allied armies now stationed in Syria, Iraq and Palestine under the command of British Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Turkish Bases for RAF

According to reliable reports, the Turks have already established air bases for the RAF at a number of strategic points. Future political developments will also prove whether these measures are serving offensive or only defensive purposes.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit in Adana and recent discussions between the Allied and Turkish General Staffs indicate that the pendulum has decisively swung around to the United Nations side. Active intervention by the Turkish Army, totaling approximately 750,000 men equipped with lend-lease materials, would certainly hasten the Axis collapse.

The Turks are brave and tough soldiers and excellent shooters. Turkish youth consitutes a strong reserve. The small Turkish Navy, except in the Black Sea, can play no important part. The brunt of naval warfare therefore would rest with the Allied fleets.

The recently observed conciliatory attitude of Franz von Papen shows that the Axis is striving to prevent or at least to postpone as long as possible Turkey's involvement in the war. But there is no doubt that Turkey is ready to fight when the time is ripe.

There are reports from well-informed quarters that a new German-Turkish trade agreement has been signed, probably for the delivery of agricultural and mineral products such as magnesite and copper from the mines of Ergani, formerly owned by the Deutsche Bank in Berlin. The most important product chromium, however, is not included in the new pact.

President of Turkey Receives Nazi Envoy

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, May 10

President Inonu received German Ambassador Franz von Papen for an interview May 8, it was announced.

Present at the interview was Numan Menemenioglu, Turkish Foreign Minister.

Premier Sukru Saracoglu was not present at the interview. An address he delivered March 18 leaned toward the United Nations and failed to mention the Axis.

Presbyterian War Fund Exceeds Goal of Million

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The Rev. Stuart Nye Hutchison, Chairman of the Wartime Service Commission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, announced May 9 that the Commission's War Fund has reached $1,000,742.63 — exceeding its quota Dr. Hutchison, who also is moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, said that the Commission had set a million-dollar goal to be raised by May 31. The special fund, he added, will be used for work with the armed forces, war industrial communities and world relief.

Allies Come as Liberators to Tunisians

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While American and British troops are mopping up the remnants of Axis resistance in North Africa, the flags of the Allied nations have already been hoisted over Tunis, Capital of the French Protectorate. It is difficult to overemphasize the strategic importance of the Allied victory in North Africa which not only will shorten vital Allied communications lines but which, at the same time, will open the way to an invasion of the European continent. Hitler and his satellites have not only been defeated but, what is perhaps still more important, the prestige of the fascist leaders has received a heavy blow.

The task of the Allied High Comman, however, is not only to use the great military possibilities emanating from the occupation of the last Axis bridgehead in Africa but also to reorganize the political administration of the conquered territory and to deal with the economic crisis which since the Nazi occupation of Tunisia has brought considerable suffering to the civil population.

Since the arrival of air and seaborn Axis troops in Tunisia, the administration—for all practical purposes—had been taken over by German generals: Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Col.-Gen. Jürgen von Arnim.

Italy a Minor Partner

The Italian military commanders, despite their triumphal entry into Tunis in November, 1941, had always played the rôle of minor partners. Vichy's colonial administration, headed by Admiral Jean Esteva, Resident General of Tunisia, however, remained in function.

Admiral Esteva had been in Vichy when the news came of Allied landings in North Africa. He immediately rushed to Tunis and received the Axis troops as they arrived. His attitude since this critical moment has been entirely pro-German. He pledged allegiance to the Pétain-Laval government and collaborated with the Axis authorities in preparing the defense of Tunisia.

His actions differed entirely from the courageous refusal of General Barre, Commander in Chief of the French forces in Tunisia, who rejected several ultimatums on part of the Axis generals and who eventually led his troops into the Allied camp. Like Admiral Esteva, the commanders of the naval bases of Bizerte did not even offer token resistance to Axis occupation.

Admiral Esteva has continued his collaborationist activity until the bitter end. On March 8, 1943, he issued an appeal to the French armed forces in the Protectorate urging them to resist the Allied attack on Tunisia and to fight "against the allies of Bolshevism." In April, 1943, he inspected the first contingent of the "French volunteer legion" which had come to Africa "to defend the French Empire against the Anglo-Saxons."

However, it does not appear that either the French army and naval forces or the "volunteer legion" have actually contributed to the defense of the territory against the Allied attack.

A Pro-Allied Appointee

General Giraud has already announced the appointment of Gen. Charles Mast as Resident General of Tunisia. General Mast is a former military attaché to the French Embassy at Tokyo who as commander of the Algiers division in North Africa collaborated with the Allies from the very beginning. General Mast and General Bethouard were the two high-ranking officers in North Africa who successfully prepared the Allied landing. General Mast is considered as a liberal and his nomination to an important post in North Africa is likely to please the Fighting French.

Unfortunately, General Mast has recently been victim of an air crash and it will take some time until he can actually take over the Tunisian administration. In absence of General Mast, Gen. Alphonse Juin, Commander in Chief of the Giraud forces, will be acting Resident General. General Juin is among those high officials in North Africa whose replacement has been repeatedly urged by liberals inside and outside North Africa.

Native Representation

The Allies, however, will not only deal with the French administration, they will also settle the problem of native representation. Sidi Mohammed el Tahar is the nominal ruler of the French Protectorate. Some reports indicate that he has taken no part in recent events and that he has lived in retirement, but others pretend that he wholeheartedly collaborated with the Nazis. The fact, however, that he Germans have set up a native government of their own seems to prove that hey have not succeeded in winning the complete support of the native ruler.

The Axis native government in Tunisia was constituted under the leadership of Muhammed Shenik, President of the Tunis Chamber of Commerce, but the actual political chief of the government has been Dr. Materi, one of the most radical leaders of the Tunisian nationalist-separatist party Neo-Destour. In 1934 Dr. Materi had been arrested and interned by Marcel Peyrouton. The new French civil administration will, no doubt, rapidly suppress native agitation.

Allies as Liberators

The city of Tunis is by far the most important European settlement in Tunisia, not less than 150,000 or 70 per cent of the white population are living in the capital. There can be no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the French settlers in Tunisia—about 100,000—consider the Allied troops as liberators.

Tunisian Frenchmen who succeeded in reaching the Allied lines reported that—when the supply situation of the German Afrika Korps became increasingly difficult—the Nazis and Italians began to loot the population, seizing all they wanted regardless of the needs of the civilians.

In recent weeks, the food situation of the Tunisian population had become desperate. Yet the full wrath of the doomed Germans was directed against the Tunisian Jews, who numbered almost 60,000. The Nazis placed the Jews in a Ghetto, forced them to wear the yellow star and took away almost all of their property. Many Jewish notables are reported to have been shot by the temporary conqueror.

Nucleus of Strong Fascists

A very special problem is presented by the more than 90,000 Italians who live on Tunisian soil. Most of the Italians in Tunisia have never been enthusiastic Fascists, but are peaceful farmers and workers.

When the Fascist generals attempted to create an "Italian Legion" composed of Italian Tunisians, only 4,000 to 5,000 joined after having been constantly blackmailed by Fascist authorities.

There exists, however, among the Italian population a nucleus of active and militant Fascists who during the last 20 years have attempted and partly succeeded in terrorizing their countrymen and in organizing Fascist groups in Tunisia. Allied authorities will have the urgent task of picking out these dangerous enemy aliens, interning them for the duration.

The internal situation in Tunis will lose much of its present tension if Allied supply organizations work quickly and efficiently. Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, European Director of the Joint Distribution Committee, who has organized the relief work for persecuted Jews in Europe, has rightly stressed the importance of Tunisia as a testing ground for United Nations relief organizations.

Food Relief Imperative

It is the first time that Allied troops enter a territory which has been completely plundered by the Axis legions. It is of great importance that the starving Tunisian population be immediately supplied with the most vitally needed foodstuffs.

Reorganization of food supply and of Tunisian economic life in general is a task which not only from the humanitarian point of view will bear fruits for the Allies. Tunisian agriculture is generally poor and cannot be compared to farming in Algeria and Morocco.

U. S. Supplies Aid Needy in Tunisia

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 10

American food and clothing are being distributed to Tunisia's needy population as fast as the United Nations armies liberate territory from the Axis forces.

Herbert H. Lehman, Director of Relief and Rehabilitation, told a press conference:

"While the Army was driving out the Germans, we assembled stocks of food and clothing for those civilians who might need aid. It was estimated that these might reach a peak of 600,000 to 700,000 out of a population of about 3,500,000."

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War Brings Lasting Assets to South

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 10—On the long view, the war is bringing to the South continuing and permanent assets.

There are war-induced dislocation and distress today in the midst of an industrial and agricultural boom—and these problems probably will be accentuated when demobilization comes—but the prospect is that the Southern economy is experiencing an enduring improvement.

The reason is that in both industry and agriculture, the war has only served to speed up a sound process of development which already had begun and which was well under way toward bringing balance into the economy within the region and between the South and other parts of the Country.

This is the conclusion of qualified Southern observers who are looking with a good deal of confidence and less apprehension than many to the future because they believe the new Southern prosperity is less artificial than most wartime booms. They emphasize that the war has accelerated—not initiated—these developments.

Reasons Cited

They cite the following reasons to expect postwar stability rather than postwar collapse in the South:

The development of a number of agricultural crops as materials for industrial processes, its large capacities for the production of aluminum and other light-weight metals, forestry possibilities, and minerals, clays, and other resources from the ground all provide materials for industrial processing.

The location of important industries in the South has given many thousands of its population new and wider experience in industrial employment and an opportunity to develop skills in quantity the region has never known before. To these will be added the large number of returning Southern soldiers who have acquired technical skills in the armed services.

The large volume of electric energy which will be released for civilian industrial use after the war, augmented by other known but as yet undeveloped potential supplies, will provide ample and expanding motive power.

Important industrial plant facilities built for the manufacture of war supplies will offer attractive possibilities for conversion to production of peacetime requirements.

An improved and more widely distributed standard of living is expected to provide better consumption possibilities, both urban and rural.

In the prospect of a more prosperous and more stable Southern economy, the trend in agriculture is as important as the trend in industry. Here the movement, which began a number of years ago and has been speeded up under the impetus of the war, appears to be definitely toward a better-balanced, a better-rationalized, and a more profitable system of agriculture resting on a sound and sustaining basis.

The principal factors which are offered in support of this confident outlook are:

For many years, Southern farmers have recognized the burden of overconcentration in cotton production, and a larger number of them have attempted to improve their economic positions and their soils through diversification, rotation, etc. In some areas progress was made by raising cattle and livestock.

But the process was exceedingly slow until the last decade, when it was accelerated greatly by combined Federal and state action. In consequence, even before war came to speed it up, long strides had been taken toward putting agriculture in the South on a more stable footing.

Through the war-production program, millions of acres have been turned into the raising of peanuts, soybeans, potatoes, vegetables, and other food and feed crops, every one of which has large potentialities in peacetime markets.

Variety of Uses

The vast variety of ways to utilize peanuts, soybeans, potatoes, and other crops such as oils, paints, dyes, varnishes, plastics, and other chemical processes promises continuous and stabilized markets for these crops quite apart from their uses as food and feed stuffs.

One of the reasons most frequently advanced for the poverty of so many Southern farmers has been the excess of farm population in proportion to the land-yield possibilities. It now is expected that the wide movement of these people to industrial employment will go a long way toward correcting this condition.

All of these factors persuade those who have the broadest access to the facts, such as Roscoe Arant, Southeastern Business Consultant of the United States Department of Commerce, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., that the South is going to emerge from the war with fundamental and far-reaching changes in its social and economic fabric well advanced, and that on balance the postwar assets will outweigh considerably the postwar difficulties.

Incentive to Improvement

It is anticipated that postwar Southern industry will continue to hold many away from the farms, and thus what now appears to be an evil in the form of a severe farm-labor shortage may provide one of the powerful incentives to agricultural improvement. It may compel the more rapid adoption and continuous production of large-yield income crops and the broader installation of mechanized farm processes.

Many of the South's immediate problems already are acute and are becoming more so. The large concentration of population in some areas and the depletion of others are conditions which put severe strains upon its social and economic fabric.

"It is not hard to visualize the social and economic disorder in towns whose civilian populations alone have increased 25 per cent to 150 per cent or more within two years," says Mr. Arant. "Added to this are transients and men in uniform who further tax the facilities of the community.

"To illustrate — the population in Savannah, Ga., in 1940 was 95,996. Its estimated population today is about 120,000—an increase of 25 per cent in two years. The population of Decatur, Ala., was 16,604 in 1940. Its present population is estimated at 23,500, a 42 per cent rise in two years. The population of Mobile, Ala., has increased from 78,720 to 125,000, or 60 per cent in two years.

"The population of Panama City, Fla., has increased from 11,610 to 25,000, or 115 per cent in two years. Key West, Fla., has grown from a town of 12,927 to 30,000, an increase of 133 per cent. Pascagoula, Miss., has grown from a town of 8,942 to a city of 22,000, an increase of 145 per cent in two years. These are merely illustrative.

"There are many places where changes of similar magnitude have taken place—Macon and Columbus, Ga.; Florence, Huntsville, and Childersburg, Ala., or Clarksville, Tenn., for other examples.

Facilities Insufficient

"The facilities of the towns were not designed for such large increases in population. In many cases there has been no expansion. And where expansion has occurred, it seldom is in proportion to population needs. Light, water, sewage, and transportation systems have been strained beyond capacity. School facilities, whether physical or instructional, have not been sufficient to meet the demands resulting from large influxes of children. Children often go to school in two shifts.

"Large population additions to towns have had to live in tents and automobile trailers, far too crowded for either sound physical or social health.

"The counterpart of these overcrowded areas are the thousands of small and rural communities which have suffered from loss of population, trade, and essential services."

These are some of the trials of the war which the South is bearing with as good grace as any section of the country.

How 'Solid' Is South?

Does the political ferment below the Mason and Dixon's Line due to rising dissatisfaction with the New Deal presage a political break-up of the Solid South? The Chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, following a tour through the region, today presents the sixth and last of a series of articles on the Southern political and economic situation.

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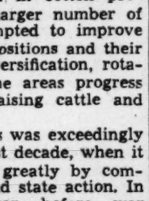
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Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 690kc, on May 16, 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on May 23; June 27; July 25.

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Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on June 6, 20, July 4, 18.

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Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on May 16; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

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Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 16; June 6, 20; July 4, 12.

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Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on May 16, 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on June 6, July 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on May 16, 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc., on May 16, 30; June 13, 27; July 11, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on May 16; June 20; July 18.

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Strategy on the Onion Front

Wide World

Lessons in Defense at Training Camp

Two practical purposes are served in this gas-mask practice by soldiers on K. P. duty at Strother Field, Kansas. The men are becoming familiar with wearing protection against chemical warfare of the enemy as well as the tear-making attack of the lowly onion.

War Department Does Its Bit To Aid Axis 'Invasion Jitters'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—While signs multiplied today that the Axis is suffering its worst case of "invasion jitters," the War Department went out of its way to let it be known that United Nations operations on the Continent of Europe can now be expected at any time.

American military spokesmen said, in effect, that with the fall of Tunis and Bizerte, Germany was worried about an early invasion with good reason.

Two fresh evidences of the Nazi fear that the European attack may be launched at any moment came into view this morning.

One was defensive militarily. The other was offensive politically.

The first was the Stockholm report, which is accepted as authentic here, that the Nazis have declared martial law in the Netherlands in a further effort to seal up resistance to Axis domination before invasion begins.

The second is Generalissimo Francisco Franco's probably inspired appeasement radiocast from Almeria, urging that efforts be made immediatly to bring about a negotiated peace.

Second Front Hint

The War Department itself emphasizes the jittery state of the Axis over the prospect of invasion and permits itself a broad hint that the promise of a European second front is soon to be made good.

"The Nazis," it points out in a review of strategy, "are said to have declared martial law in Holland, violated three years ago but still unconquered. We are one step forward on the long march to victory."

Naturally military authorities are not disclosing where the next major point of attack will be directed, but linking the comment of Germany's "invasion jitters" with the reference to the martial law in Holland may be the War Department's not too subtle way of drawing notice away from the prospect scene of battle—or vice versa!

General Franco's frank beseeching of the United Nations and the Axis to "cease firing and make peace immediately" brings no response from Washington and London other than to cite the implacable Casablanca decision against anything but unconditional surrender—a decision since warmly supported by Premier Stalin.

Since General Franco's peace bid is without any Allied sponsorship, it can have, it is agreed, only two possible motivations. Either he is acting upon Hitler's instructions to attempt to put over a "salvage" peace or he is acting upon his own initiative in offering Berlin the next best thing to joining the war on the Axis side—a new appeasement maneuver.

Berlin's propaganda handling of the turn of affairs in North Africa is also suggestive of the Nazi state of thinking.

A few hours before the Allied announcement of the capture of Bizerte and Tunis, the Nazi DNB agency said in dispatches to Occupied Europe that Axis resistance was "unshaken" and that, anyway, those strategic ports were really not very important.

Five hours later, the Nazi propaganda agency, Transocean, handled the story designed for American consumption in 17 words as follows:

"London—Allied Headquarters, North Africa, Friday night announced complete occupation of Tunis and Bizerte by Allied troops."

People Not Told

The Transocean code transmission was in the English language and beamed to North America. There was no indication that the people of Occupied Europe had been told of the fall of Tunis and Bizerte.

One hour and forty-five minutes after Tunis and Bizerte fell, the Nazi-controlled Paris Radio told France that "according to Anglo-Saxon dispatches, Allied advance guards have reached St. Cyprien, about 20 kilometers from Tunis, while in the North the Americans were attempting to reach Ferryville, southeast of Bizerte."

The domestic radiocast continued:

"Faced with such a situation, it may seem surprising that we write any commentaries, but why not?

"Is the battle already lost?

"Is there a single sign of evacuation of Bizerte or Tunis by the Germans or the Italians?

"None to our knowledge. The fighting is still hard, and the battle remains stubborn."

Bolivian President Accused In Shooting of Tin Strikers

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Martin C. Kyne, Congress of Industrial Organizations member of the Joint United States-Bolivian Commission to Study Labor Conditions in Bolivia, charged here over the week end that Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, President of the Republic, gave the orders that led to the shooting by soldiers of striking tin workers in Catavi last Dec. 21. President Peñaranda now is visiting in Washington.

The accusation, along with the charge that American delegates of the Commission, appointed by the State Department and headed by Calvert Magruder, United States Circuit Judge of Boston, Mass., were not permitted to see imprisoned strikers, was made by Mr. Kyne at a C. I. O. meeting.

Report Presented

Mr. Kyne, Vice-President of the United Retail and Wholesale Department Store Employees [C. I. O.], said that the official report of the Commission, in which he said no reference was made to the Catavi strike, had been presented to both the Bolivian Government and the State Department which appointed the Commission to tour the republic last February at the request of the Bolivian Government.

General Peñaranda, Mr. Kyne said in his report, had issued orders in a telegram to Colonel Cuenca, in command of troops already at Catavi on Dec. 9, stating that the labor code had been promulgated by the Government and that the strike was "inadmissible."

According to the report, the workers, demanding higher wages, struck as a result of what Mr. Kyne said was the refusal of the Bolivian mine operators to take part in a conciliation commission, as provided for under Bolivian law.

Soldiers at Catavi

As a result of the President's telegram, Mr. Kyne said, 700 soldiers had arrived at Catavi on Dec. 21, and when a group of workers started for the management's office they "were met with gunfire; 35 fell dead or wounded."

Immediately thereafter, the report stated, about 8,000 men, women and children converged on a place called La Pampa where "the soldiers opened fire on them with machine guns, a mortar, and rifles.

"We were not permitted," Mr. Kyne, said; "to speak to a single responsible labor leader during our stay."

Peñaranda Advised

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—José Antonio Arze, defeated candidate for the presidency of Bolivia, told President Peñaranda yesterday that "violent days may come" in his tin-producing nation, unless he takes steps "to rectify the situation" which followed labor difficulties in the mines.

Señor Arze, who plans to return to Bolivia soon, made public a letter in which he urged visiting President Peñaranda to adopt a four-point program calling for:

1. Participation of labor in the economic construction of Bolivia with full recognition of the Bolivian labor unions.
2. "Earnest and effective co-operation" of Bolivia in the United Nations' war effort.
3. Complete freedom of political parties and the press.
4. Advancement of the Indian masses to the economic, political and cultural plane of modern life.

Prosperity Aid Seen in Trade Pact Extension

Continued from Page 1

give concessions it is to specific countries and they insist on full value in return."

Republicans seek several limiting amendments to the trade agreement system and hope to get sufficient Democratic support to put them over. They want to give Congress the right to pass upon any trade treaties within 90 days after their submission to grant American producers the right to test matters arising from the treaties in the courts before they take effect, and to provide that no reduction be made in the duty on any foreign farm product when the domestic price of the comparable product is less than parity.

Over the week end, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, declared that amending the Act would be "repudiation" if it resulted in "crippling" changes, and would be "a heavy blow at lasting peace."

On the Democratic side, Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts charged Republicans seeking the amendments were assuming "a position of political isolationism and extreme economic nationalism."

12 Outstanding Women Scholars Get Fellowships

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Selection of 12 outstanding women scholars to conduct research projects under $1,500 fellowship awards for 1943-44 have been announced by the American Association of University Women.

Scientific studies of a distinctly modern nature predominate in the projects, but some of the subjects date back many centuries and show a continued interest in European culture.

Recipients of the awards were Miss Leah Gold, of New London, Conn.; Miss Harriett F. Mylander of Baltimore and Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Ruth J. Dean, assistant French professor at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; Miss Constance Hampl, French instructor at Hibbing, Minn., Junior College; Mrs. Mary Ellen Hohiesel Goodman of Los Angeles; Dr. Yvonne Parigot de Souza of Brazil; Miss Marguerite Young of Terre Haute, Ind.; Miss Elly M. Jacobsen of the University of California in Los Angeles; Dr. Elizabeth Z. Burkhart of Clarksville, Ark.; Dr. Dorothy I. Parker, for her second award to continue the project she began last year—the preparation of a botanical encyclopaedia of the United States; Miss Margaret C. Schemel, supervisor of languages at the University School of Indiana University; and Miss Frances Godwin of Mamaroneck will give her time to a study of the Biblical subject of Judith and Holofernes as represented in the art of the early ages and early Renaissance.

Start on Housing In April Up 63 P. C.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Federal Housing Authority reported May 8 that construction was begun during April on 13,400 family units for in-migrant war-worker families, to be built with private funds under FHA's insured mortgage program.

This, the FHA said, was an increase of 63 per cent over March and 107 per cent over February. Approximately 85 per cent of all privately-financed war housing is now being insured by it, the agency reported.

Meanwhile, the National Housing Agency reported that the problem of providing homes for war-worker families with children was "eased in at least one major American industrial city" when leading Detroit builders pledged they would hold their houses "exclusively" for those with children.

"Discrimination against children has been a constant difficulty in the war housing program," the NHA observed, adding that the percentage of family heads among war workers migrating to industrial centers increases as the draft drains away childless men.

Sweden Looks Toward U. S. For Tools to Repel Invasion

Continued from Page 1

rent models of any of the major belligerents.

But if you ask the Swedes why they are not better equipped, they reply without rancor but with vigor that, for example, Vultee fighters ordered from the United States, paid for in advance, and promised for delivery by the summer of 1940, never reached Sweden. They understand the reasons the United Nations diverted its planes to China. But that doesn't help the Swedish Air Force. Similiarly, Sweden, which is having great difficulty in producing a satisfactory airplane motor, has been unable to get either motors or technical help from the United States.

The Royal Swedish Air Force, nevertheless, is working on plans to raise its size to 16 groups. Moreover, lack of gasoline, which Sweden imports, is its biggest handicap. The training has proceeded on an unrestricted schedule, but once the aviators complete their course, subsequent flying time is reduced to 60 to 80 per cent, despite the fact that planes have been converted to use ordinary motor fuel instead of high-test gasoline.

Morale High

Yet the morale of the Air Force clearly is excellent and pilots are getting the maximum out of everything they have.

The position of the Navy is comparatively better, though similarly handicapped by a lack of motor fuel—both coal and oil. Sweden's newest motor torpedo boats capable of more than 50 knots—I repeat, 50 knots—roared out through the archipelago to put us aboard the flagship Sverige to watch submarine maneuvers.

Sweden's biggest warcraft are slightly more than 7,000 tons, and the Sverige is one of three. None was built later than 1929, although two new 7,000-tonners now are contracted, but their construction requires about two years. So the Navy's technique has been to fit the ships with every new gadget possible. Equipment and armament are the latest thing, embodying various inventions in which the Swedes particularly excel.

Moreover, it must be remembered that the Swedish naval defense problem is a specialized one in which knowledge of the tricky coastal waters play an important role and many small-looking craft have been developed by the Swedes particularly for such tasks.

For these men have been sailors from childhood. Stories of how Gustavus Vasa massed ships in these very waters where the Swedish Baltic fleet now rides at anchor, and drove the Danes from Sweden, are a living tradition in the hearts of these men. Our Commodore-Commandant looked out across the blue waters, saying simply, "We live and this home shall continue to be ours."

The army also is striving for quality. The key to its tactics is the development of woods fighting to a remarkable degree. At the Rosersberg Infantry School we saw maneuvers with troops carrying a heavy proportion of automatic weapons and using new methods of cover and advance. The Swedes claim that the winter and woods tactics used effectively by Finland were first developed here. But at the same time, they are equipping their Army with an automatic carbine developed by the Finns. Their ground tactics are excellent for most Swedish conscripts are natural woodsmen.

Program Assumption

But as a mere handful of planes droned overhead, it was only on a mimeographed program that we saw the statement "Assumed during maneuver that our aircraft is dominating for the moment."

The Swedish Army today numbers 600,000. The Landstorm, which is voluntary training for commissioned and noncommissioned officers, numbers more than 50,000. The nation has 100,000 air-raid wardens and 800,000 women trained in first-aid and civilian-defense tasks. The Lottas has increased from 20,000 to 100,000.

Sweden's defenses today find their parallel in an interesting thing about the heroic statue of Gustavus Vasa in the entrance of the Nordiska Museum. It is not made from marble or steel. But, like the heart of Sweden, it is made of oak.

Martial Law Rule Stirs Wilhelmina

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—On the third anniversary of the Nazi invasion of the Lowlands, where tension reached a new peak as the Germans proclaimed martial law, Queen Wilhelmina, Prince Bernhard and Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy radiocast messages of hope for speedy liberation to their Netherlands homeland today from London.

The Queen, speaking over Radio Orange, reaffirmed her belief in "the approaching victory of liberty and justice over barbarism and slavery" and declared that the Netherlands Kingdom "shall rise again, more strongly united than ever before."

"Because the regime of terror of the usurper does not tolerate public tribute or visits to the resting places of your dear ones who gave their lives for our liberty, so that you all withdraw to your homes, I wish to commemorate for you and with you our struggle on the battlefield, on the seas and in the air, as well as the silent struggle of resistance waged by you," the exiled sovereign said.

"Let us all resolve this day," she said, "to give proof continuously in unbreakable loyalty and by our deeds on this our faith."

Empire Day Is One Of Irony for Italy

BERN, Switzerland, May 10 (AP)—Millions of Italians assembled yesterday around monuments to their war heroes to observe Army and Empire Day.

Of their African Empire, nothing remained.

Of their Army—which Il Duce a few years ago boasted was 8,000,000 bayonets strong—remnants of divisions beaten on the Eastern Front were home; others in the Balkans were harried by Yugoslav insurgents, still others in Tunisia were broken and retreating with their German allies.

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Chain Broadcasting Curb Upheld by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld today restrictions imposed by the Federal Communications Commission on chain broadcasting.

Justice Frankfurter delivered the 5-to-2 decision on a challenge of the regulations by the National Broadcasting Company, Inc., and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Among other things, the broadcasting companies contended the regulations would prevent a station from granting an option to a network organization for any period of its broadcasting time.

The companies also asserted that regulations barring exclusive contracts with affiliated stations had caused the networks "drastic damage."

Justices Murphy and Roberts dissented, while Justices Black and Rutledge did not participate in the decision.

Justice Frankfurter said that "the Communications Act of 1934 authorized the Commission to promulgate regulations designed to correct the abuses disclosed by its investigation of chain broadcasting."

"Our duty," the majority opinion added, "is at an end when we find that the action of the Commission was based upon findings supported by evidence, and was made pursuant to authority granted by Congress.

"It is not for us to say that the 'public interest' will be furthered or retarded by the chain broadcasting regulations.

"The responsibility belongs to the Congress for the grant of valid legislative authority, and to the Commission for its exercise."

Dissenting Opinion

"The right of free speech," Justice Frankfurter said, "does not include the right to use the facilities of radio without a license. The licensing system established by Congress in the Communications Act of 1934 was a proper exercise of its power over commerce. The standard it provided for the licensing of stations was the 'public interest, convenience, or necessity.' Denial of a station license on that ground, if valid, under the act, is not a denial of free speech."

Justice Murphy in dissenting that the 1934 Communications Act "does not in terms give the Commission power to regulate the contractual relations between the stations and the networks."

The National Broadcasting Company said that one of the regulations, requiring it to divest itself of either the Red or the Blue Network, has been suspended indefinitely and was not reviewable in this litigation. The Blue Network now is being operated by the Blue Network Company, Inc., which, as well as NBC, is a wholly-owned subsidy of the Radio Corporation of America.

The F. C. C. said an investigation of chain broadcasting disclosed that the standard contracts between the National and Columbia systems and their affiliated stations "prevented the stations for five years from taking programs from any other network."

The Columbia Broadcasting System said in its brief that one of the regulations, "as construed by the Commission in its report, would require Columbia to dispose of the station owned by it at Charlotte, N. C., and would raise serious doubts whether Columbia would be allowed to continue its ownership of its stations at Minneapolis and Washington, D. C."

The Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, which owns and operates station WHAM in Rochester, N. Y., joined the two broadcasting companies in the Supreme Court appeal. The mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., intervened on the side of the F. C. C. A spokesman said it was the "chief suffered under the conditions which brought about" the Commission's action.

Among other actions today, the court:

Announced that it would adjourn on June 1 for the summer "unless otherwise ordered."

Ruled unanimously in an opinion by Chief Justice Stone that a Federal District Court lacks authority to enjoin enforcement of the Emergency Price Control Act because that law specifies that such questions shall be passed on by the Emergency Court of Appeals in Washington. The litigation involved a group of northern New Jersey meat dealers who have been charged with violating maximum price regulations.

Throwback in Exclusive Aiken

Wide World

Red Cross Workers Get a Horse to Get Around

Society can be seen almost any day on the streets in Aiken, S. C., in their horsedrawn vehicles instead of shiny limousines since gasoline has gone to war. Here Dolly Von Stade of Westbury, N. Y., left, and Barbara Rutherford of Allamuchy, N. J., visit the downtown section of Aiken in Miss Von Stade's cart. The young ladies are volunteer workers for Aiken's Red Cross.

Full Defense Role Pressed On Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Strong hints have been given to Argentina by the Pan American Consultative Committee on Political Defense that it should double its guard for the repression of Axis espionage and sabotage.

These were given when the Committee made an official visit to Buenos Aires for "informative purposes." Similar visits have been or will be made to other South American capitals. Greatest importance, however, was attached to the visit to the seat of the one government on the continent which continues to maintain diplomatic contacts with the Axis powers.

At conferences held in the San Martin palace, which houses the Foreign Ministry, the visiting delegation, headed by Dr. Eduardo Arroyo Lameda and including the North American technical expert, William Sanders, it is understood that the point was pressed home that the interruption of communications between Argentina and the Axis countries was still only partial and that more could be done to insure protection for Allied shipping, especially in the prevention of possible supplies reaching Axis raiders and submarines.

Superficially, the consultations were of a friendly character, with the customary rounds of entertainment and Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu attending meetings between the delegation and Argentine officials, communications representatives and delegates of business spheres involved in the general inquiries. The key to the whole situation, however, was seen in the farewell speech of Dr. Arroyo Lameda who insisted there must be "total continental defense."

Sailings Revealed to Enemy

Control of radio communications was one of the main points of discussion with Argentine officials, as it is felt—and known—that valuable Allied-bound cargoes have been lost through messages transmitted from Argentina. Requests were made of American nations in September and February last, but information is still reaching the enemy of shipping movements, the dispositions of navy and army defenses in South America and the production of strategic materials.

Argentine cable and radio officials were called in for cross-examination in the presence of the visitors. These explained the working of the arrangement by which foreign embassies were limited to the despatch of 100 words in cipher daily or 700 weekly. The Postmaster-General was asked also to detail his control of general foreign communications, including censorship arrangements involving translation of messages.

Secret Radio Stations

Another conference was held on the subject of clandestine communications, as it is the fixed idea of other American authorities that secret radio stations are transmitting information from Argentina. Two North American technicians have given the committee the benefit of their experiences in this respect.

Regarding shipping protection, Capt. Alberto Gallegos Luque was called in. He is the representative of the maritime prefecture at Buenos Aires. He outlined what Argentina is doing to combat waterside espionage and sabotage by Axis agents and to prevent supplies reaching Axis submarines off the eastern seaboard. The measures remain a secret.

The continental committee has repeatedly requested that severe puhishment be visited on those discovered passing on maritime information and that special vigilance be placed on small ships operating in coastal waters. It is feared these may contact submarines.

The exchange of information in Buenos Aires is stated to have been useful, but no indication is given as to the visiting delegates' verdict on the information received from Argentine officials. The official statement is that information was collected and will be studied.

Pacific States Seek Curb On Bureaucrats After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10—State Governments of the Far West don't want the Federal Government to fall so deeply into the habit of being "boss" during wartime that it and its bureaus will assume a continuing right to such powers when war ends.

This western viewpoint, as reflected by the governments of the nine western states, and as it bears specifically on postwar affairs, stands clarified to an extent by the declarations and findings of the Council of State Governments, Pacific Division, which recently met in conference here.

Assurance of something like a national front on this modernized issue of states' rights is seen in the fact that a committee from this region was named to meet with similar committees being selected in other regional conferences at Chicago, New York, and Atlanta, Ga., to carry forward the ideas generated in each region. A similarity of proposals from the separate regions is assured through the fact that a framework within which national subjects were considered was supplied by the national Council.

State Groups in Accord

The State governments represented at the conference here are apparently in accord on the general theory that job-creating postwar production will be based on private enterprise and initiative rather than under subsidy and supervision of the Federal Government. The conference adopted resolutions urging establishment of state and community planning commissions, and speakers asserted that there should be no new wave of federal bureaus to take up the national and international tasks of peace.

Both action and speeches at this regional conference followed rather closely the three primary recommendations suggested by the Council of State Governments in its most recent research report on postwar problems.

The three primary recommendations are:

1. The first obligation of the states should continue to be to lend every possible assistance to the Federal Government in the direct prosecution of the war.

2. The states should continue to maintain and, if necessary, to develop and expand those democratic institutions, agencies, and services on the home front which are so important a part of our total war effort, and which should be organized, developed, and administered by state and local governments.

3. To the extent compatible with these objectives, the states should plan now, in as definite and specific a manner as possible, for the assumption of those duties and responsibilities of a public nature which will grow out of the war: duties and responsibilities which must be assumed by the states if they are to maintain their rightful place in the American federal system.

States Seek Authority

The far-reaching intent of the Council of State Governments in this connection may be indicated by its recommendation for demobilization and re-employment of the armed forces and rehabilitation of disabled veterans. "Irrespective of how such programs are financed," says the Council, "they should, as far as possible, be administered by the states and should provide for the maximum utilization of existing institutions and facilities.

Thus, in a field which always has been regarded as a function and a duty of the Federal Government, the Council now proposes that the states take over the management. No specific resolution touched this point at the regional conference here.

Several speakers mentioned the National Resources Planning Board and its proposals for postwar management and development of the national economy. Comments were critical.

'Watch Your Government,' Students Told

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 10 (AP)—Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson of the U. S. Supreme Court advised graduates of Syracuse University at Commencement exercises yesterday to "watch your Government closer and exact higher standards from it than ever before."

He said that "when a government pervades all life, holds the economic system in its hands . . . neither incompetence nor low standards of disinterested conduct can be tolerated."

The jurist predicted "some would make adjustment to war and the coming readjustment to peace the occasion to push our whole social and political system either to the so-called right or left."

Either movement, he continued, if "carried far enough, will destroy the representative government and free society that we have known," and "it is important that we recognize and stand up against" trends.

Dewitt MacKenzie, Associated Press war analyst, was awarded the Syracuse University alumni Arents Medal for "many outstanding achievements as a chronicler and interpreter of world news."

Carl L. Bausch, Rochester, Vice-President of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, and Miss Marguerite Woodworth, Oberlin College Dean of Women, received the Medal along with Mr. MacKenzie, author of "The War Today," a column interpreting foreign affairs for AP afternoon newspapers.

Chancellor William P. Tolley recalled that Mr. MacKenzie, one-time chief of the AP's London Bureau, later chief of Foreign Service, has "served that distinguished news gathering association for 33 years," visiting 50 foreign countries "as you followed the trail of news around the globe."

Mother's Day Appeal Devoted To Unity on Home Front

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Mrs. Alexander Thomson, President of Western College, Oxford, Ohio, and selected as the American Mother for 1943" by the Golden Rule Foundation, appealed to American women on Mother's Day to match the efforts of their fighting sons "by adopting a program of individual action to wipe out hatred in our communities."

Speaking over the Mutual Network, Mrs. Thomson said

"Our boys know what they are fighting for. They speak abstractly, perhaps, of liberty and justice, but for most of them the four freedoms are expressed in simple, everyday terms—the right to work, worship, play, love, laugh and move in absolute freedom, the right to enjoy a feeling of security."

American youth, she said, is absorbing the lesson of the Golden Rule and learning to measure men on the basis of individual merit.

"We on the home front will have to prepare ourselves to meet this broader concept of world citizenship," she said, "or we shall find ourselves at a distinct disadvantage when our boys return."

Mrs. James H. Doolittle, wife of Maj. Gen. Doolittle, who led the American raid on Tokyo, said on a special Blue Network program that "it hasn't taken Mother's Day to make the mothers realize that this war demands unity of thought, unity of effort, teamwork even from those on the home front."

Tribute by Army

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Army's High Command paid tribute to the mothers of the nation's fighting men.

A Mother's Day message from Chief of Staff George C. Marshall said that "the courage of our men on the fighting fronts is no greater than that of the mothers who can 'only stand and wait.'"

From Gen. Dwight D. Eishenhower, Allied Commander in Chief in North Africa, came a message saluting "the brave and sacrificing mothers of our fighting men who have given or are risking their lives for their country in this world-wide war to eliminate aggression and dictatorship."

Chaplains at Hand

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Brig. Gen. William R. Arnold, Chief of Army Chaplains, told mothers of the nation yesterday that "wherever your son may be, a chaplain will be within reach to serve him."

'Hello Mom' From 26

LOS ANGELES, May 10 (AP)—Mrs. Mary L. Capek, who has no children of her own, received Mother's Day greetings from 26 soldiers somewhere in North Africa.

When they were manning a searchlight battery near her home in February, 1942, she fed them and did their mending.

Their Mother's Day greeting: "Hellow Mom—miss your waffles. What's cookin'?"

American Legion Backs Role In Postwar World Rebuilding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The American Legion despite failure of its Executive Committee here May 7 to adopt a resolution in support of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill bill committing the Administration to participation in a world government implemented by military police power, is firmly resolved to see the nation assume full responsibility in postwar world rehabilitation.

In fact the resolution finally adopted, after deletion of mention of the Ball measure, which will be considered instead at the National convention this fall, still contained these words: "Your Foreign Relations Committee believes that the time has come for the United States to assert its leadership in setting up machinery to handle the postwar problems of the world."

Differences of opinion on this whole foreign policy question as they came up in committee sessions and in corridor conversations centered not on the desirability of world collaboration, but on the question of whether this collaboration should involve sacrifice of some measure of national sovereignty.

Peace on Solid Basis

The American Legion, in the view of close observers here, is no more isolationist today than it has been since 1939 when its national convention first went on record backing up the Administration's foreign policy. If there is not a contradiction in terms, the Legion policy might be said to be one of "nationalistic internationalism," that is, it is first concerned with the welfare of this country, but realizes that in the end the nation's welfare depends on the welfare of the world.

Taking into consideration the wording and intent of two committee reports, official action of the committee and individual opinions among those in attendance, the conclusion seems apparent that the legion, in so far as its opinion is expressed in the deliberation of this committee, composed of representatives from each state department, will be a factor weighing chiefly on the side of world collaboration in the controversial months ahead.

The other resolution touching on this subject, also deferred for action by the full convention because of its "controversial nature," was seen nevertheless to reflect widespread opinion among the delegates in its statement, for example, that "there can be no national security except through world security."

Duty of Leadership

This resolution said further: "We simply cannot win peace unless we, a major nation, recognize and assume the responsibilities of leadership in the organization of the world on a basis which will establish and maintain world order with justice. . . . World peace is impossible without some sort of world force to legally preserve that peace."

There is, however, within the Legion leadership, and doubtless among the rank and file, a substantial feeling which would modify such statements. Before the committee convened here May 5 it was expected that there would be a "battle" over this question. The "battle" proved, however, to be over the fine points or technique of world government rather than over the need for such an agency.

Although Commander Waring had recommended that the national convention this fall be held in Chicago, where he felt travel and hotel facilities were best able to handle such a gathering, the Committee voted overwhelmingly to hold the convention in Omaha, Neb., and the dates were set at Sept. 21-23.

Quarter Century of Air Mail Began With World War 'Jenny'

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP) — Thousands gaped and cheered when a World War training plane known as a "Jenny" settled down at Potomac Park here 25 years ago and the pilot dumped out a pouch of mail.

The plane, traveling 80 miles an hour, brought the mail over the 200-mile route from New York, thus inaugurating the first regular air mail service in this country. That was May 15, 1918.

Through the years the planes have become faster, loads heavier, distances seem shorter.

From the brief New York-to-Washington hop, the service has extended octopus-fashion thousands of miles to the farthermost posts of the world.

Today the shadows of the planes flicker over tree-steepled hills and prairies, zoom over busy cities and sleepy hamlets, without much more than an occasional upward glance from the people speckling the earth below.

Less jittery, less hazardous the flight . . . more swiftly sure than in the old days when pilots lived on borrowed time and passengers huddled in open cockpits on a bag of mail.

From that first 200 miles in 1918 to approximately 105,000,000 miles in 1942, from 600 pounds of mail a day to 225,000 pounds, commercial air mail service has grown lustily.

Before the war, according to the Civil Aeronautics Association, there were some 356 planes operating over the commercial airways. Now, even with a notable increase in air mail, there are 175.

The rest have been taken over by the armed services, chiefly the Army's Air Transport Command which operates them as part of its vast fleet of planes carrying material and personnel both at home and abroad.

Thousands More of Waacs Declared Need of U. S. Army

FORT OGELTHORPE, Ga., May 10 (AP)—Declaring "more and more Waacs are going to go overseas," and that many thousands more than have responded to the recruitment call are immediately needed for duty in the continental United States, H. C. Petersen, executive assistant to the Undersecretary of War, said yesterday "a greater response" was needed from available women of the nation.

"The number of recruits so far is only 60,000—less than half the goal of 150,000 already authorized, and which must be reached by June 30," Mr. Petersen said after he and a party of news correspondents making a trancontinental tour of war installations had reviewed a Waac retreat formation at this one-time cavalry post.

"And that 150,000 authorized quota may have to be kited many times over before we're through," he declared in an interview. "The Army air forces have been talking about needing 300,000 Waacs, and the Army supply forces say they will need the same number. The Waacs are part of the troop basis, inasmuch as every woman in uniform releases a man for fighting duty, and with an army of 8,200,000 projected, failure to meet the Waac quota will mean fewer combat troops."

"And more and more Waacs are going to go overseas," he said, "because they've already proved their value and ability in the field.

"There should be greater response (to recruitment) on the part of women who can be spared from the home. They should consider it a privilege to become a part of this organization."

Mr. Petersen, after watching more than 3,500 Waac trainees pass in review, shared the view of the 23 correspondents that they marched and carried themselves like real soldiers.

Treasury Tax Act Deadline Nears as Congress Ponders

Continued from Page 1

Roosevelt of the compromise Senate-House version, without veto.

Those three difficult steps must be taken, and taken within a week, if the long-awaited reform of putting taxes on a current basis and instituting the 20 per cent withholding tax is to go into effect July 1, as planned.

Either of the two remaining obstables could, of course, produce a lengthy deadlock.

If the Senate takes the bill that the Finance Committee sent to it, Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota, Republican leader of the fight for the Ruml Plan there, said that an effort would be made to gain majority acceptance of the Senate bill on the spot.

This would avoid the danger of a deadlock, which would probably result if the bill were sent along its usual route to a conference wherein representatives of each chamber would seek to settle differences between the House and Senate versions.

Senate adoption of the Ruml Plan would mean the differences between the two houses would be enormous, as would the chances of a conference deadlock. The Senate group would be expected to have a majority of one for the Ruml Plan, if the Senate had first approved it; while the House conferees would have a majority of one against the Ruml Plan. Mr. Knutson pointed out that the House could skip the conference by a majority vote to accept the Senate bill, assuming it carried the Carlson-Ruml plan.

Yale Dean Gets Degree

POTSDAM, N. Y., May 10 (AP)—Clarkson College of Technology awarded an honorary degree today to Dean Samuel W. Dudley of Yale University, commencement speaker.

F. B. I. Arrests 3,899 Men In April on Draft Charges

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents arrested 3,899 men on draft-law charges during April, the Justice Department announced today, and "made available for induction into the Army" an additional 3,703.

Convictions were obtained in 548 cases prosecuted under the Selective Service law during the month, the Department said, bringing the total thus far in the war to 4,002, with the sentences averaging slightly more than two years in prison and $109 fine.

THE CRAFTSMAN

THE earliest portable timekeeper appeared about the middle of the 16th Century and since then the ingenuity of man has perfected many and varied time recorders. There are those that repeat the hours, the quarters, and record the fifth of a second, the days, the months, the years, and even leap year. And with some the phases of the moon.

Although the English cannot claim to have been the first to make watches, it is acknowledged the world over that the most important improvements in watch and clock work are English. For example the balance spring, the lever escapement, the compensation balance, etc., etc.

In warfare the time factor assumes a much greater importance, and to-day the expert watchmaker is playing his part by making and maintaining for the Services that finest of all precision instruments—the watch. There is no room in his task for slipshod work or 'make do' methods—accuracy to the nth degree is the criterion by which his work is judged.

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The Home Forum

"To-day is big with blessings"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN FULFILLMENT of inspired prophecy Christ Jesus, our Way-shower, came "to open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison house" (Isaiah 42:7).

What nobility and selflessness the Master brought to the most ordinary tasks of daily living! What blessings he bestowed on all receptive, earnest seekers for Truth! These blessings, which appeared to the amazed material thinkers of his day as miracles of healing, and as the provision of abundance where lack had before held sway, were actually natural, the inevitable results of the understanding of the truth regarding God and man as taught and demonstrated by the Master. His clear understanding of the true relationship of God and man brought instantaneous blessings to all ready to receive them. No indefinite period of time elapsed before harmony prevailed; no ebbing and flowing of spiritual inspiration before the sick were healed; no prolongation of what might have been fearful anxiety for those stranded with Jesus in a small ship on the storm-tossed lake. His knowledge of the presence and power of God brought its own instant reward. To one and all who were willing to be relieved of the fear, sickness, or sin which bound them to the prison house of material beliefs, Christ Jesus gave swift freedom and joy.

By his refusal to approve the ignorant religious beliefs which were prevalent then as they are now, Jesus refuted the false supposition that God sends or allows sickness or suffering as a means of bringing humanity nearer to Himself. Our great Exemplar proved by his very mastery of evil that God had nought to do with its apparent hold on human lives. Indeed, by that mastery he showed the unreality of evil, sin, disease, and limitation. He proved that a practical understanding of God as divine, ever-present Life and Love destroys evil, which is unreal, since it does not proceed from the one eternal cause.

* * *

The lucid, joy-filled teachings of Christian Science are even now presenting the same spiritual truths the Master taught. The opening sentence on page vii of the Preface to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, reads, **"To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."** With this grand promise of speedy release from all human ills the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science tenderly leads us along the pathway of spiritual thinking which, without fail, brings blessings to all who are desirous of treading truly in the Master's footsteps.

As thought rises from a material to a spiritual basis, we learn to fill our consciousness with the riches of Mind. These riches bring unselfed love where before resentment, hatred, anger, indifference, or destructive criticism may have thrived; they bring the purity which acknowledges God as the only creator and man as upright and free; they bring a serene confidence in the all-power and ever-presence of God, good. Filling our storehouse or consciousness with such goodly treasures, we shall indeed behold the fulfillment here and now of that wondrous promise (Malachi 3:10), **"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."**

* * *

Christian Science thus enables us to realize that God, divine Love, has already done His part, since He has created man in His own image and likeness and given him dominion over all. It remains then for us to know and hold to this great spiritual fact, that freedom and joy, health and strength, purity and loving-kindness, which God has bestowed on man, have never been changed, never been reversed, but remain forever in the realm of unalterable reality, and are forever included in the will of God.

A student of Christian Science serving in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force of Britain, sought help from a Christian Science practitioner for an attack of tonsillitis, which appeared to be prevalent at the camp where she was stationed. Together the two realized that there was no contagion of fear or germs, since Love, God, was the only power and presence. They also saw that there was no past experience of pain or suffering, since man forever dwells in Love's abundance of health and joyous progress. Rapidly fear vanished from the thought of the one serving her country, symptoms vanished with it, and she did not miss any portion of her duties, but was able to carry them out so efficiently and joyfully that within a short period she received her commission and proceeded with the training necessary to fit her to become an officer.

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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"Gull is a word"

Gull is a word like wind and wave
and cannot tell the lovely sight
of wing and wind and wave and stars
riding together through the night.

And cannot tell how arching wings
in silhouette against the sun
burst like a flower from the spray
and bird and water move as one.

ROBERT WESTRAND

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY GREEK SKYPHOS, FROM THE SIXTH CENTURY, B. C.

A very beautiful passage on page 325 of Science and Health shows the clarity of thought and the assurance of God's goodness required for the outpouring of blessings. It reads: **"He who has the true idea of good loses all sense of evil, and by reason of this is being ushered into the undying realities of Spirit. Such a one abideth in Life,—life obtained not of the body incapable of supporting life, but of Truth, unfolding its own immortal idea. Jesus gave the true idea of being, which results in infinite blessings to mortals."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

THIS TYPE OF wide-mouthed vase was named skyphos by the ancient Greeks, after their word for cup. Its simple shape was designed for practical use, while the smooth surface tempted the ingenuity of the decorator and painter. Most of our knowledge about the art of the ancient Greek limner is furnished by the potteries that have survived. Happily, many such vessels exist, some unbroken, many cracked or fragmentary. But the assured skill of the Hellenic draftsman is clearly evident, no matter how battered the relic.

This skyphos is the black-figured type, that denotes the earlier manufacture in ancient Greek ceramics. It was made sometime in the sixth century B. C. The pot was molded by means of the wheel. The red surface was then polished and the picture was outlined and colored black. Inner lines were incised or scratched with a pointed tool. The final firing imparted a silken glaze to the surface. The vessels were frequently adorned by important artists, and they were held in high regard.

The drawings often illustrated legends and myths. But they were not so precise in descriptive communication that they could not lend themselves to splendid rhythmical and decorative composition. We see here six warriors, riding on dolphins. The procession moves to a musical accompaniment provided by a performer at the right, blowing upon a double flute. The warriors wear helmets and garments known as chlamys, and they are armed with spears. A band of conventionalized ivy encircles the neck of the skyphos. The subject depicted is probably a chorus group from an early Attic comedy. The dolphins may have a satirical connotation.

This vase was owned by Henry Adams before it came into the collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"Η ΣΗΜΕΡΟΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΠΛΗΡΗΣ ΕΥΛΟΓΙΩΝ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἰς ἐκπλήρωσιν ἐμπνευσμένης προφητείας ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ὁ Ὁδηγός μας, ἦλθεν "ἀνοῖξαι ὀφθαλμοὺς τυφλῶν, ἐξαγαγεῖν ἐκ δεσμῶν δεδεμένους, καὶ ἐξ οἴκου φυλακῆς καθημένους ἐν σκότει" (Ἡσαΐας 42:7).

Ὁποίαν εὐγένειαν καὶ ἀφιλαυτίαν ἔφερεν ὁ Κύριος εἰς τὰς πλέον συνήθεις ἐργασίας τοῦ καθημερινοῦ βίου! Ὁποίας εὐλογίας ἔδωκεν εἰς ὅλους τοὺς ἐπιδεκτικούς, εἰλικρινεῖς ζητητὰς τῆς Ἀληθείας! Αἱ εὐλογίαι αὗται, αἵτινες εἰς τοὺς καταπλήκτους ὑλικῶς διανοουμένους τῆς ἐποχῆς του ἐφαίνοντο ὡς θαύματα θεραπείας, καὶ ὡς προμήθεια ἀφθονίας ὅπου ἡ στέρησις ἐπεκράτει πρότερον, ἦσαν πράγματι φυσικαί, τὰ ἀναπόφευκτα ἀποτελέσματα τῆς νοήσεως τῆς ἀληθείας περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου καθὼς ἐδιδάχθη καὶ ἀπεδείχθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Κυρίου. Ἡ καθαρὰ τοῦ ἀντίληψις τῆς ἀληθοῦς συγγενείας τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔφερε στιγμιαίας εὐλογίας εἰς ὅλους ποὺ ἦσαν ἕτοιμοι νὰ τὰς δεχθοῦν. Ἀόριστος περίοδος χρόνου δὲν παρήρχετο πρὶν νὸ κυριαρχήσῃ ἡ ἁρμονία· δὲν ἦτο παλλήρια καὶ ἄμβωτις πνευματικῆς ἐμπνεύσεως πρὶν θεραπευθοῦν οἱ ἀσθενεῖς· οὔτε παράτασις αὐτοῦ ποὺ συνέβαινεν νὰ ἦτο περίφοβος στενοχωρία δι' αὐτοὺς οἵτινες ἦσαν μὲ τὸν Ἰησοῦν εἰς ἕνα πλοιάριον εἰς τὴν τεταραγμένην λίμνην. Ἡ γνῶσις του τῆς παρουσίας καὶ δυνάμεως τοῦ Θεοῦ ἔφερε τὴν ἰδίαν της στιγμιαίαν ἀμοιβήν. Εἰς ἕκαστον καὶ εἰς πάντας οἵτινες ἤθελον νὰ ἀνακουφισθοῦν ἀπὸ τὸν φόβον, τὴν ἀσθένειαν, ἢ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν ποὺ τοὺς ἐκράτουν δεσμίους εἰς τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν ὑλικῶν δοξασιῶν, ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἔδωκε ταχεῖαν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ χαράν.

Διὰ τῆς ἀρνήσεώς του νὰ ἐπιδικμάσῃ τὰς ἀμαθεῖς θρησκευτικὰς δοξασίας αἵτινες ἐπεκράτουν τότε ὅπως τώρα, ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀνήρεσε τὴν ψευδῆ ὑπόθεσιν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς στέλλει ἢ ἐπιτρέπει τὴν ἀσθένειαν ἢ τὴν κακοπάθειαν ὡς μέσον νὰ φέρῃ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα πλησιέστερον εἰς Ἑαυτόν. Τὸ μέγα ἡμῶν Ὑπόδειγμα ἀπέδειξε δι' αὐτῆς ταύτης τῆς κυριαρχίας του ἐπὶ τοῦ κακοῦ, ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς οὐδαμῶς συνετέλει εἰς τὴν φαινομενικὴν ἐξουσίαν τοῦ κακοῦ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνθρωκίνων βίων. Τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, διὰ τῆς κυριαρχίας αὐτῆς ἔδειξε τὴν ἀνυπαρξίαν τοῦ κακοῦ, τῆς ἁμαρτίας, τῆς ἀσθενείας, καὶ τοῦ περιορισμοῦ. Ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι ἡ πρακτικὴ ἀντίληψις τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς θείᾳ, πανταχοῦ παροῦσα Ζωὴ καὶ Ἀγάπη καταστρέφει τὸ κακόν, ὅπερ εἶναι ἀνύπαρκτον, ἀφοῦ δὲν προέρχεται ἀπὸ τὴν μίαν αἰώνιον αἰτίαν.

Αἱ διαγγεῖς, πλήρεις χαρᾶς διδαχαὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης παρουσιάζουν ἀσφαλῶς καὶ τώρα τὰς ἰδίας πνευματικὰς ἀληθείας ἃς ἐδίδαξεν ὁ Κύριος. Ἡ εἰσηγητικὸς πρότασις τοῦ Προλόγου (σ. vii) τοῦ Ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, ἀναγινώσκει, "Εἰς τοὺς βασιζομένους ἐπὶ τοῦ ὑποστηρίζοντος ἀπείρου, ἡ σήμερον εἶναι πλήρης εὐλογιῶν." Μὲ τὴν ἔχουν ταύτην ὑπόσχεσιν ταχείας ἀπολυτρώσεως ἀπὸ δλας τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας ἀσθενείας, ἡ Ἐπέκεινα καὶ Ἰδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης φιλοστόργως μᾶς ὁδηγεῖ ἀνὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς πνευματικῆς σκέψεως ἥτις, ἀσφαλῶς, φέρει εὐλογίας εἰς πάντας ποὺ ἐπιθυμοῦν νὰ ἀκολουθοῦν ἀληθῶς τὰ βήματα τοῦ Κυρίου.

Καθὼς ἡ σκέψις ὑψοῦται ἀπὸ ὑλικὴν εἰς πνευματικὴν βάσιν, μανθάνομεν νὰ πληροῦμεν τὴν συνείδησίν μας μὲ τὰ πλούτη τοῦ Νοός. Τὰ πλούτη ταῦτα φέρουν ἀφίλαυτον ἀγάπην ὅπου ἐχθροπάθεια, μῖσος, θυμός, ἀδιαφορία, ἢ καταστρεπτικὴ κατάκρισις πιθανὸν νὰ ηὐπόρουν· φέρουν τὴν ἀγνότητα ἥτις ἀναγνωρίζει τὸν Θεὸν ὡς τὸν μόνον δημιουργὸν καὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὡς εὐθὺν καὶ ἐλεύθερον· φέρουν μίαν γαληνὴν πεποίθησιν εἰς τὴν παντοδυναμίαν καὶ παντοπαρουσίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ. Πληροῦντες τὴν ἀποθήκην ἡ συνείδησίν μας μὲ τοιούτους καλοὺς θησαυρούς, θὰ ἴδωμεν ἀληθῶς ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα τὴν πλήρωσιν τῆς θαυμασίας ὑποσχέσεως (Μαλαχίας 3:10), "Φέρετε πάντα τὰ δέκατα εἰς τὴν ἀποθήκην, διὰ νὰ ἦναι τροφὴ εἰς τὸν οἶκον μου· καὶ δοκιμάσατέ με τώρα εἰς τοῦτο, λέγει ὁ Κύριος τῶν δυνάμεων, ἐὰν δὲν σᾶς ἀνοίξω τοὺς καταρράκτας τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἐκχέω τὴν εὐλογίαν εἰς ἐσᾶς, ὥστε νὰ μὴ ἀρχῇ τόπος δι' αὐτήν."

Οὕτω ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη μᾶς ἱκανώνει νὰ κατανοήσωμεν ὅτι ὁ Θεός, ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη, ἔχει ἤδη κάμῃ τὸ μέρος Του, ἀφοῦ ἔχει δημιουργήσῃ τὸν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσίν Του καὶ τοῦ ἔχει δώσῃ ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ πάντων. Μένει λοιπὸν δι' ἡμᾶς νὰ γνωρίζωμεν καὶ κρατῶμεν τὸ μέγα τοῦτο πνευματικὸν γεγονός, ὅτι ἡ ἐλευθερία καὶ ἡ χαρά, ἡ ὑγεία καὶ τὸ σθένος, ἡ ἀγνότης καὶ ἡ ἀγάπη, ποὺ ὁ Θεὸς ἐπεδαψίλευσεν εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, δὲν ἔχουν μεταβληθῇ ποτέ, δὲν ἀνεστράφησαν ποτέ, ἀλλὰ μένουν αἰωνίως εἰς τὸ βασίλειον τῆς ἀναλλοιώτου πραγματικότητος, καὶ περιέχονται πάντοτε εἰς τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Μία μελετήτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ὑπηρετοῦσα εἰς τὴν Γυναικεῖαν Βοηθητικὴν Ἀεροπορικὴν Δύναμιν τῆς Βρεττανίας, ἐζήτησε βοήθειαν ἀπὸ ἕνα πρακτισιονερ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης διὰ μίαν προσβολὴν ἀμυγδαλίτιδος, ἥτις ἐφαίνετο νὰ ἐπικρατῇ εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἔνθα ἔμενε. Μαζὺ συνησθάνθησαν ὅτι δὲν ὑπῆρχε μόλυσμα φόβου ἢ μικροβίων, ἀφοῦ ἡ Ἀγάπη, ὁ Θεός, ἦτο ἡ μόνη δύναμις καὶ παρουσία. Εἶδον ἐπίσης ὅτι δὲν ὑπῆρχε περασμένη πεῖρα πόνου ἢ κακοπαθείας, ἀφοῦ ὁ ἄνθρωπος μένει πάντοτε εἰς τὴν τῆς Ἀγάπης ἀφθονίαν τῆς ὑγείας καὶ περιχαροῦς προόδου. Ταχέως ὁ φόβος ἐξηφανίσθη ἀπὸ τὴν σκέψιν αὐτῆς ποὺ ἠπηρέτει τὴν πατρίδα της, τὰ συμπτώματα ἐξηφανίσθησαν μαζύ του, καὶ δὲν παρέλειψε κανὲν μέρος τῶν καθηκόντων της, ἀλλὰ ἠδυνήθη νὰ τὰ ἐκπληρώσῃ τόσον ἱκανῶς καὶ περιχαρῶς ὥστε ἐντὸς βραχείας περιόδου ἔλαβε τὸν διορισμόν της καὶ ἐξηκολούθησε τὴν ἀναγκαίαν ἐκγύμνασιν ἵνα ἀναλάβῃ τὰ καθήκοντα τοῦ ἀξιωματικοῦ.

Ἕνα πολὺ ὡραῖον ἐδάφιον εἰς τὴν σελίδα 325 τοῦ Science and Health δεικνύει τὴν διαύγειαν τῆς σκέψεως καὶ τὴν βεβαίωσιν τῆς ἀγαθότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ ἥτις ἀπαιτεῖται διὰ τὴν ἔκχυσιν τῶν εὐλογιῶν. Ἀναγιγνώσκει: " Ἐκεῖνος ὅστις ἔχει τὴν ἀληθῆ ἰδέαν τοῦ καλοῦ χάνει πᾶσαν αἴσθησιν κακοῦ, καὶ ἕνεκα τούτου εἰσάγεται εἰς τὰς ἀθανάτους πραγματικότητας τοῦ Πνεύματος. Ὁ τοιοῦτος μένει εἰς τὴν Ζωήν,—ζωὴν ποριζομένην οὐχὶ ἐκ τοῦ σώματος ἀνίκανον νὰ ὑποστηρίζῃ τὴν ζωήν, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς Ἀληθείας, ἥτις ἀναπτύσσει τὴν ἰδίαν αὐτῆς ἀθάνατον ἰδέαν. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἔδωκε τὴν ἀληθῆ ἰδέαν τῆς ὑπάρξεως, ἥτις καταλήγει εἰς ἀπείρους εὐλογίας διὰ τοὺς θνητούς."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

An Obstruction to Investigate

AS I WRITE, I now and then look out of my window upon a boulder-strewn New Hampshire hilltop. Most of these venerable relics of the ice age are too big to be moved by such force as I have at my command. Besides, they are picturesque and I like to see them where they are. But there is a rock in my path which has interfered with my convenience. Thinking it to be the outcropping of the ledge, I have hitherto meekly accepted it as a part of the nature of things against which it was useless to rebel. But yesterday I dug around it with a pick. I discovered that it was only a boulder that had dropped on that spot by accident and was not a structural part of the Granite State. This encouraged me to further explorations. At intervals I have been picking at the clay in which it was embedded, and have removed a number of smaller rocks which wedged it in. Having arranged a somewhat precarious fulcrum, I have tried it with a crowbar and have felt the rock move.

That is as far as I have gone. It is a largish boulder, and I need greater leverage and perhaps may call upon other members of the family for assistance. But that the obstruction is removable I have no doubt. I feel quite sure that we can move it out of the way whenever, as we say up here in the country, "we get 'round to it."

That is the way I feel in regard to any obstruction in the way of rational progress. Before we remove it we must remove those habits and prejudices in which it has been embedded and which have held it in place. After the ground around it has been loosened we can move it, if we think it worth while, to exert ourselves. The first business of the public-spirited citizen is to find out what is desirable.—From "Meditations on Votes for Women," by SAMUEL MCCHORD CROTHERS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Maine Twilight

Orange ribbons in the sky.
Lonely bay, unruffled, still.
Echo of a plover's cry.
Wings above the darkening hill.
Farm-house etched in sharp, white lines
Against a curtain of black pines.

MARJORIE SOMERS SCHEUER

Upland Plover

THERE ARE DAYS when the heart is too big for the breast. It was one of those, and I had gone out to a place I know, where there is still room enough to take a walk and where there is still prairie sod, untouched by a plow, unspoiled by man. The grass had burned off earlier in the spring and the new growth was up, green velvet, lying close to the roll of the hills.

Spring beauties and buffalo peas were in bloom, and all the low-growing flowers that are too humble to attract attention and are gone so soon that nobody takes the trouble to give them a name. Purple and white indigo and the delicate rose-colored blooms of loco weed in the breaks of red canyons assert themselves and are not to be forgotten, but those tiny flowers were not made to remember.

* * *

There is a smell about prairie grass, still wet from rain, like no other on earth. I was remembering about grass, how there was a time when it stretched from horizon to horizon, one endless, unbroken, tossing surface of poignant green. No matter which way you looked, it rushed in toward you and threatened to roll over you. There was an overwhelming quality about it. You were the tallest thing in all the circle of the world, but distances were so infinite, and the onrolling waves of grass came sweeping down so endlessly that your height was dwarfed by the width and the breadth of that sea of grass. I was thinking how sad it is that a whole generation of Americans has grown up, to be followed by how many other generations, not one of whom will ever really see grass—as it once was. For the Great Plains were a time as well as a place, and that time is gone.

* * *

And then I heard it. A thin, sweet, piercing, long-drawn, rolling whistle, "Whee-ee-ee-oo," with an upturn to the last note, sad and lonely like the echo of a dying wind in November, only wilder and more remote than any winter sound. He glided in on a long graceful flight, alighting on the rim of the low hill in front of me, ran a few steps, stopped, and swept his wing tips up above his back until they almost touched, before he folded them. He is not a large bird, and there is no beauty in his markings. But no other bird has a more graceful flight, and that one gesture of his uplifted wings is beauty itself. There is something indescribably stirring about it; as if he were skyborn, and came down to earth reluctantly, still yearning for blue and infinite space, hardly willing to let go what he had owned of the sky.

That call and that upsweeping of wings brought back a flood of sights and sounds and smells and forgotten dreams. The slow and measured step of the team, the endless low and mellow roar of the plowshare cutting through innumerable fibers of grass roots, the smell of new earth and new grass, and the calling of the upland plovers. There were thousands of them then, and all along the furrows in the new fields they would be stretching their wings and calling that far lonely cry. Even then, when I had not learned that plover make their nests in the wastes beyond the prairies of the north, and winter on the plains of Argentina and Chile, there was a pull and a sadness in their call, and a hint in the tipped wings of far wanderings and never returnings, and of dreams that needed to be dreamed.

* * *

For years I had not see one, and I had read that they had almost disappeared, gone with the passenger pigeon. Then protective laws gave them a better chance, and now they are coming back. I have seen a few every year since 1936, more last year than any other, possibly because we had more rain, and the plover, although not strictly a marsh bird, still prefers the prairies damp. They are coming back, to bring a wild sweet memory into our lives, to set boys dreaming and men remembering.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

Mirror of Art

IT IS A PITY that the word "Art" carries with it, to a person not interested in the subject or not versed in its history, a suggestion of luxury and superfluity, as contrasted with the utilitarian or the practical. . . . People who are supposed to be interested in "art" might, according to this view, possibly not be interested in literature or in history. Contrariwise, people interested in history or in literature might not be interested in "art." . . .

As soon as history ceases to be conceived as a series of disconnected national chronicles, as soon as it begins to be conceived as a sequent evolution of races and of epochs . . . the history of art appears as a study of the first importance. This is because it deals with the now visible relics of the past; not only with the buildings, statues, reliefs, and paintings, but with fabrics, utensils, coins, furniture, and all the accessories of daily life; for in historic periods all these things were given an appropriate artistic treatment and setting forth. As revelations of the life of a nation or an epoch, these relics appeal to the imagination because they appeal to the eye and assist each student to picture the past to himself.—From "Roman and Mediæval Art," by W. H. GOODYEAR, M. A. (1893.)

Land-Locked

Now I am lost for warning bells that toll,
Here where ripening fields outblaze the sun,
Far from the beach-heads where the pipers run,
And the tall boom of surf-hills, and the roll
Of force and current dragging from the sand.
If only I could see one wave's spilled peak
Of froth swing over—listen to the creak
Of oarlocks straining past the fog-trapped land;
And hear beneath the bridge the furious sound
Of the sea river filling with the tide;
And feel clean water pull along my side;
See the salt-sparkle crusted to the ground.

Knowing that now the salt wind drives the heather,
Comforts the heart against this inland weather.

RUTH LOIS SIMONDS

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Intimate Message: Washington

Uncensoring the Food Conference ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

President Roosevelt's plan to throw a screen of censorship around the first United Nations conference on postwar problems—the food conference which will open in Hot Springs, Va., next week—is fortunately not working out.

The White House-inspired directive, which at the initiative of Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, and Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary—who were faithfully obeying orders—went to the managing editors of the nation's newspapers about six weeks ago, has been rescinded at every major point.

It was this directive which, without any consultation with the press and radio, "invited" the newspapers not to cover the conference, announced that correspondents would be barred from the vicinity of the meeting and would be prevented from communicating with the delegates.

There were other suppressionist refinements. The editors were advised that Government reporters would cover the news and that whenever the officials thought it would be propitious to release a little news, it would be handed out to the correspondents in written form—and no questions asked, please. No part of the meetings were at any time to be in any degree public.

Now, no one familiar with Washington will expect a full and frank recantation. It isn't done quite that way. The original directive will not be withdrawn and it will not be canceled. It will be inoperative. It will be forgotten about—at least until somebody thinks it can be safely or successfully revived. It will be looked upon as a Presidential trial balloon which didn't float. Mr. Roosevelt was understandably enamored of the secrecy which surrounded the Casablanca war conference and he concluded that it would be capital to apply the same conditions of secrecy to the Hot Springs postwar conference.

Inimical to Democracy

It is, indeed, possible that there are certain short-term uses of secrecy just as there are certain short-term efficiencies to dictatorship but the press corps here believes that neither are compatible with democracy; that even in the stress of war it is better for democratic government not to toy with the short-cuts of dictatorship, however honest and earnest the intentions. It is considered dangerous in precedent and in fact to apply a wartime censorship to achieve a peacetime purpose, and that is what the President, over the counteradvice of associates who understand the function of a free press better than he does, at first proposed to do.

The real test of the extent to which the original plans are being discarded will come when the conference really gets under way, but on the basis of trustworthy information something very near to a final report can now be made. It is a favorable and encouraging report. The anti-suppressionists have won all down the line: not without a good deal of painful protest and patient negotiation. But the essential substance of victory has been gained. It remains to test that victory under actual working conditions.

There is no limitation on the number of correspondents to be accredited to the conference.

Correspondents will be accommodated within half a block of The Homestead, where the deliberations will be held, and press facilities will be established within the conference grounds.

There will be several public sessions.

News of the proceedings will be obtained direct from the conference officials, not from Government press agents.

Assurance has now been given that correspondents will have direct and frequent access to the delegates, committee chairmen and technicians.

Judge Marvin Jones, former Representative from Texas and chairman of the American delegation, has let it be known that he is perfectly willing to hold two press conferences daily, for the convenience of afternoon and morning papers.

Two Limitations

All this is a far cry from the original suppressionist ideas which seemed so attractive to Mr. Roosevelt after his experience at Casablanca and which ultimated in the tangible and ominous official memorandum to the press.

Two limitations remain. Correspondents are not allowed to take rooms at The Homestead and their credentials are, we are told, to be issued with the understanding that they will not communicate with the delegates during their presence at The Homestead for the public sessions.

Since the delegates are probably not inhibited from communicating with the correspondents, it is not clear how well this latter restriction will work out in practice. But neither of these restrictions is important or unreasonable. Judge Jones has stated that correspondents will be free to telephone to any of the delegates and make appointments to see them. That is a fair stipulation.

There is no clear evidence that President Roosevelt has altered his own viewpoint as to the conditions of extreme privacy which he would like to have prevail at the conference, but it is clear that his original viewpoint is no longer binding on those who are responsible for the arrangements—and the success—of the conference. Mr. Roosevelt has already reduced the secrecy surrounding his inspection trips and the process of changing a Presidential course takes a little time.

Credit for uncensoring the United Nations Food Conference must rightly be distributed to a number of persons—to the newspapers which refused to be "impressed" when the issue of suppression was first raised at the instigation of the White House, to the Standing Committee of the Congressional Press Gallery which made its protest official and followed it up with constructive negotiations, to Elmer Davis, who was against the plan from the first, to Stephen Early, tactful, intelligent expositor of a free press at the side of the President, to Michael J. McDermott, able, fair-minded head of the press section of the State Department, and to Judge Jones, who was given good advice and had the wisdom to act upon it.

South America Speaks: Travel

Little Gray Kit Bag ..... ***By Roland Hall Sharp***

When the lights come on again all over the world and cruise ships sail again and you set forth—possibly on wings of a giant airliner—to satisfy that long-time yearning to see South America, be sure to take along a little kit bag.

It took night flying in commercial airplanes to introduce these handy travel gadgets. During early trips to South America, even flying ones, I had not discovered the kit bag. On recent trips it has been indispensable, especially under wartime conditions.

There have been several kit bags in service. The veterans, stained with bauxite where there have been smudges of aluminum mud in Surinam, or frayed at the edges from jouncing in cars on rough roads of the high Andes, have won honored retirement.

Latest in the line is a gray one, picked up at New York for the night flight to Miami en route to South America.

It Lies Flat and Is Light

The gray kit bag lies flat in your airplane luggage when not in use, weighing only a few ounces. It is about the size of a medium-large manila envelope. The fabric is waterproofed. A blue pull-cord closes the one open end.

Yet this modest lightweight can spring into action with great versatility.

Its minimum usefulness is to hold an overnight kit of toothbrush, razor, et al. The bags came into general use on air lines when berths were too small to accommodate a suitcase underneath or in the aisle. You had to learn to pack in the kit bag, before checking your luggage, everything you would need until you could again lay hands on your suitcase. It would be riding for the trip in an inaccessible baggage compartment on the plane.

Approached with imagination, the gray kit bag responds valiantly to every call for service beyond the minimum line of its overnight duty.

When mountains are to be climbed, the kit bag fastens easily to your belt and swings along at the side of one hip. It carries lunch, or cameras, or extra film, or maps, or a wallet when you aren't wearing a coat to hold it, or passports, or any valuable thing a traveler wants to keep in his own hands thousands of miles from home.

When excursions of any kind beckon, the kit bag is there to simplify preparations. It takes almost no room in a crowded automobile or bus. It is quickly at hand if you want to pull out candybars for your travel companions, or sandwiches, or a bathing suit.

At Natal in Brazil, where surf broke across the barrier reef into quiet lagoons, the kit bag held everything needed for a swim, and was light to carry on the long walk back to town along the beach. It left arms free for climbing up the steep sand dunes to the top where a full moon by then glistened on the wind-blown palms.

Almost a Flexible Travel Office

The same gray kit bag the next day had doffed its holiday breeziness and put on the gray tweeds of business. In the Clipper heading south toward Rio de Janeiro, kit bag served as a brief case.

What with cameras, films for a long trip both in color and black and white, typewriter, and other essentials, even the weight of a leather brief case had been discarded at the last moment when leaving Boston. The kit bag served admirably instead. It takes letter-size folders, a box with paper for the typewriter, notes, and documents. The capacity is amazing in this flexible traveling office.

Even as early in the trip as at Natal, the gray kit bag wore the decorations of previous service under more arduous conditions. When the crust broke on the mud of Surinam—in jungle country through which Tom Harmon of Michigan football fame has lately cut his way to safety with a bolo knife after bailing out of his bomber—the kit bag was there to take the mud itself and protect everything inside its waterproof skin. The mud washed off, but left ocher stains to mark kit bag as a veteran.

In great cities, the same bag later carried cameras and light meters and film into the waiting rooms of foreign offices, and of Presidents.

On horseback and in rowboats, or in the snow of volcano slopes, this silent companion became indispensable. It won a place, in its own way, as a "best friend."

Some 20,000 miles of voyaging in 19 countries of the Americas on that single trip added up a variety of experiences that must partly compensate, in the quiet of a Boston closet, for staying home next trip. Having lasted to the end of such an arduous journey is in itself a tribute to the little gray kit bag. New ones will carry on, but none will ever take its place. Its trips are all its own.

To Change the Subject:

FHR and Chinquapins ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

A Washington correspondent received this telegraphed plea from his home office the other day:

"Local office of Federal Homes Registration, a service operated by National Housing Administration, doesn't know whether Washington office still exists. Has lost contact. Appreciate search."

Employees of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation who moved into the Walker-Johnson building when the WPA moved out were a little touchy about the "Work Projects Administration" sign that continued to hang beside their front door.

"We're just waiting for some columnist to make a crack about the Lehman organization becoming a WPA for the whole world," said one of them.

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes drew a good laugh on Capitol Hill when he told the Truman Committee, "I'm the best co-operator in Washington when I have my own way."

If you've run out of red coupons and can buy no butter, it may help some to know that United States Senators have found themselves in the same fix.

Senators munching dry muffins at lunch the other day were told by the Senate restaurant manager:

"No ration points; no butter."

Senator W. Lee O'Daniel believes that postwar charity begins at home.

A guest at President Roosevelt's recent party for sophomore members of Congress, Senator O'Daniel, a stanch dry, saw only beer at hand when the refreshments were passed.

Hailing a waiter, he quipped, "Hey, boy. Go page Henry Wallace, will you? I want to get a bottle of milk."

War plant operators who have had some experience with getting materials on Government priorities will probably appreciate Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard's definition of a Government priority given at a recent Cabinet meeting.

"A priority," Secretary Ickes quoted him as saying, "is nothing but a hunting license. The Government gives you a piece of paper but you have to go out and find your own materials."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull still uses the language of a Tennessee mountaineer now and then. The other day, for instance, he referred to a proposal as a "chinquapin idea."

City-bred reporters were baffled, but those raised in the mountains knew that a chinquapin is a dwarf chestnut with a nut whose kernel is so small and hard that it is hardly worth going after.

Efficient Waacs Tread Soil of Old Wyoming Outpost

Fort Warren greets women soldiers who arrive to take over many duties from which they can relieve men for active service—Military bearing of auxiliary group impresses watchers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WARREN, Wyo.—The Waacs have arrived.

At this old Army post, traditionally man's ground, established in 1867 as an outpost of civilization, a protection for the builders of the Union Pacific railroad against the Indians, the girl soldiers have arrived, to take over many duties from which they can relieve men for active duty.

The 56th WAAC Headquarters Company, under the command of Lieut. Marthalou Hunter, was greeted heartily by two regiments and a military band as they arrived at Ft. Warren from Daytona Beach, Fla. As they marched from their troop train to their newly constructed barracks, the many on hand to watch their arrival were impressed by the military bearing of the Waacs, and most emphatically by the top sergeant, First Sergeant Jennie York.

Sergeant York, a third cousin of Sergeant Alvin York of World War I fame, is a soldier through and through. Tall and of military bearing, it is easy to understand how she earned the rating of top sergeant. Sergeant York handles her company efficiently. In the words of Lieutenant Hunter, "The girls stand in awe of Sergeant York, they respect and obey her."

Would Like Foreign Duty

When asked about herself, Sergeant York said she likes her duties, although she would like foreign duty; she enlisted in the WAAC because she thought there was a job to be done, and she wants to do her part; she admits that, like her famous cousin, she enjoys shooting, adding that as a Waac, her shooting is over for the duration. As to her duties, she says she is the "middleman" between the commanding officer and the girls of the company, that she is supposed "to know everything and know nothing." Sergeant Jennie York will proudly carry on the tradition of the York name. Her home is Clinton, Tenn.

Few in Wyoming Before

Lieutenant Hunter of Cullowhee, N. C., describes her company as "entirely self-sufficient," even to having their own firemen, who fire the furnaces in the four barracks, mess hall, and recreation and office buildings. The company has its own truck drivers and mess personnel, including cooks, bakers and KPs.

Assisting Lieutenant Hunter as company commander are Lieut. Frances E. Scafide of Bay St. Louis, Miss., executive officer, and Lieut. Delores D. Hess of Iowa City, Iowa, mess and supply officer.

The Waacs are taking over clerical and stenographic posts formerly held by soldiers at Post Headquarters, work in the theaters and service clubs. Most of the girls of the 56th Company are from the eastern seacoast, very few ever having been to Wyoming before. In the words of Lieutenant Hunter, "We really like this place." Says Sergeant York, "It's cold as kraut."

It is interesting to note that most of the Waacs have brothers or husbands in the service, and one has two sons serving in the armed forces.

Signal Corps Photo

Women Soldiers Drill on Traditionally Men's Ground

Sergeant Jennie York, a third cousin of the World War I hero, puts her 56th WAAC Headquarters Company through "sprouts" at Fort Warren, Wyoming; which originally was established to protect the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad from the Indians.

Student Assembly Excludes Communist and Fascist Groups

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The United States Student Assembly yesterday adopted a constitutional article excluding Communist and Fascist groups from chartered representation.

The motion was introduced by Stanley Halperin, a delegate elected by the Student Council of City College of New York and leader of the Assembly students opposed to communism, after Lawrence Harris, another C. C. of N. Y. delegate and leader of the Young Communist League at the College, proposed a constitutional amendment authorizing the chartering of local campus groups without discrimination on the basis of political beliefs.

The motion to exclude Communist and Fascist organizations was approved by a 55 to 30 vote.

May 8, at the opening of the Assembly's two-day conference, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt denounced the Young Communist League. Eighteen students identified as Communists walked out while the President's wife was speaking.

Mrs. Roosevelt sharply criticized the Young Communist League for "a custom of using people to carry out the aims of the Young Communist groups who did not honestly disclose themselves."

"That," she said, "we cannot tolerate in a democracy," adding that she had "lost confidence" in the League.

Mary Lou Rogers, of Chicago, a sophomore student of Swarthmore College, was unanimously elected President of the Student Assembly.

Earlier, addressing the Society for Ethical Culture, a youth group, Mrs. Roosevelt replied to a question about young people joining liberal or radical organizations:

"Don't be afraid of radicalism. If you're sure you believe in the things the organization stands for and are willing to stand up and be counted and let the world know you believe in these things, there is no reason why you shouldn't join a radical organization."

She added later that any person with such a conviction also should have the courage to change his mind when he grew older.

Mrs. Roosevelt told the group the greatest future challenge would be "whether we as a democracy are going to be able to think in terms of what benefits the greatest number of people," adding that "this is true nationally and internationally."

Mrs. Roosevelt also addressed the China Institute in America, declaring at that meeting that she had toured the country as an unofficial reporter for the President and had found much that was good, much that was improving and some things that were bad.

Of the coal situation she said:

"I believe that the coal strike was wrong at this time but there must be a fair deal for the miners—and the owners as well—based on a thorough knowledge of what the miners and their families have lived through for at least the past 10 years."

The institution of the company stores in mines, she said, was "outrageous."

"The men are continually 'in hock' to it," she said. "What they owe the store is deducted from the pay—even for such merchandise as oil for their cap-lamps. I have seen miners' pay-checks which, with all deductions, were for only three cents. I have seen such checks."

Religions Unite to Aid Soldiers at C. C. N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, May 10

A United Religious Council, composed of representatives of Protestants, Jews, and Roman Catholics, has been formed at City College to provide for the recreational and social needs of student soldiers stationed at the College, Dr. Harry N. Wright, President, announced here today.

The Council will provide a recreation room at Army Hall, used as barracks for soldiers assigned to the school under the Army specialized training program.

Protestant Churchmen Indorse American-Soviet Co-operation

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP) — A statement, bearing signatures of 32 Protestant leaders, yesterday urged support of "American-Soviet co-operation within the framework of the United Nations" which, it said, is essential to winning the war.

The statement added that "disagreement on religious and democratic issues must not obscure this cardinal point."

Bishop Francis J. McConnell of New York, chairman of the Christian Conference on War and Peace, issued the statement which declared:

"The attitude of American churchmen toward relations with the Soviet Union may do much to make or to mar co-operation.

"There are signs that a more liberal attitude toward religion is being shown by Soviet officials. The present trend will be more likely to continue if American churchmen are willing to approach the Russian people with a friendly rather than a hostile or negative attitude."

This is a time, the statement continued, when American churchmen should maintain and express their fellowship with Russia's Christian churches.

"Severe repressions" of church activities have occurred in Russia since the recolution, the statement asserted, adding:

"Nevertheless, the fact remains that American-Soviet collaboration on a frank and friendly basis is essential to winning the war and to preventing a third world war with all its tragic consequences for the physical and spiritual life of mankind.

"This is a time when American churchmen should maintain and express their fellowship with the Christian churches in Russia, whose leaders and people in the face of grave difficulties are carrying on the witness and worship of the Christian faith. It is also a time to practice our principles of world order by supporting American-Soviet co-operation within the framework of the United Nations."

Among the signatures on the statement were:

Dr. William E. Gilroy of Newton Center, Mass.; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Brookline, Mass., and Dr. Luther A. Weigle of New Haven, Conn.

Army Airfield Built in 35 Hours

ORLANDO, Fla., May 10 (AP)—Advance patrols found the going heavy. The ground was covered with palmettos, scrub brush, and trees. But supplies had to be brought in by air, and the order was—build an airfield.

The 841st Engineer Aviation Battalion moved up, carrying Garand rifles and full packs. They began to clear the ground. "Enemy" aircraft located them and made life miserable with strafing and bombing attacks.

The engineers carried on, in shifts around the clock for five days, a good part of the time at the double. And just 35 hours and 30 minutes after the brush and trees had been cleared away, a 4,000-foot runway lay on level ground, ready for bomber, fighter, or transport.

It wasn't real warfare, of course—only simulated battle conditions over flat Florida brush country. But it was good enough for the 841st, which is in training to build real fields in real battle zones anywhere in the world.

The battalion is under the direction of Lieut. Col. Frank Milner of Chicago, authority on construction of metal plank runways. He's built them on Midway, at Canton, in New Caledonia and other hot spots. He's come back to teach others how to do it.

The men in his battalion have never known the luxury of barracks since the activation of the unit. They haven't eaten in a mess hall in nearly six months, and they have spent every night under strict blackout conditions, and every day under persistent air attacks.

But they hold the world's record for laying a metal plank runway.

Here's how the engineers work:

They move into a dense forest. In less than a day, a network of roads is ready. Shifts are on duty from 7 a. m. until 2 a. m. the following morning. The other five hours are allowed for repair and maintenance of trucks and machinery.

With roads ready, they tackle the field. A pioneer party already has levelled the trees and scrub. Combat units have moved up and emplaced guns for defense.

The engineers smooth the ground and begin to lay the steel strips. Each weighs 67 pounds. But the runway seems to take form swiftly.

It's a rough, tough life, and the men of the 841st are begging for a chance to put their training to a test against the enemy. Officials promise them it won't be long.

California Preserve Abloom With Wildflowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUREKA, Calif. — As the result of "unconditional surrender" of private ownership of a 30-acre tract of wild azalea to the demands of California Garden Clubs from one end of the State to the other, there is blooming this spring for the first time in the State's history a state-owned wildflower preserve.

The thrilling three-year "War of the Azaleas" ended last summer in a showdown when the Garden Clubs, under generalship of Mrs. Ora Parrish of Bishop Pines, found the enemy tractors headed for the area to clear out this magnificent stand of wild flowering shrubs which had required from 100 to 300 years to develop to its present perfection.

War or no war the danger was imminent. An option was taken on the land and a race with the tractors began in earnest. Garden Clubs through the State were notified and aid of Save-the-Redwoods League and other similar organizations was enlisted. Volunteer gifts and pledges from individuals and groups came forward until half the required purchase price was raised. Then the California State Park Commission met its obligation by matching dollar for dollar. Like the dramatic entrance of the hero who rushes in at the final hour, the club representative rushed in the day before the option expired, laid down the necessary $6,000, and saved the azaleas!

In Humboldt County near the southern tip of a 120-mile azalea trail stretching along the northern California and Oregon coastline is Azalea Park, a mile off the Redwood Highway. The 30 acres embrace thousands of bushes from 8 to 15 feet in height. Others reach a height of 25 feet of unsurpassed beauty. The park is beautifully situated overlooking Mad River Valley to the blue Pacific. A range of color from delicate shell-pink to deep magenta azaleas has a background of evergreens, redwoods, and blue mountain lilac with countless species of other native shrubs and berries that form a natural bird habitat. In springtime, myriads of hummingbirds gaily lead a wanderer from cluster to cluster of azalea blooms as though pointing with pride to the source of the spicy, fragrance-laden air.

While the California State Park System embraces many acres of beaches, redwood groves, and other native beauties for nature lovers, this is said to be the first wildflower preserve belonging to the people of the State. Promoters of the preserve hope for the addition of other similar areas in the happier years ahead, and funds that were oversubscribed for Azalea Park are awaiting postwar development of the project to make it accessible to the world that visits the Redwood Empire in future traveling days.

The National Wildflower Protective Day, which was founded by Bertha M. Rice at the Panama Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1916, has just observed its 29th anniversary in San Jose, Calif.

Splashes of Color on Mountain and Roadside

Courtesy Patterson

A Victory for the California Garden Clubs and for the All Nature Lovers Is Represented Here

With the purchase for the State of California of a 30-acre tract in Humboldt County, thousands of wild azaleas were saved and Azalea Park came into being. The Park is beautifully situated, overlooking the Mad River Valley to the Pacific. The rich colors of the azaleas are seen against a background of evergreens, redwoods, and blue mountain. After the war it will be made more accessible to the public.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	61½	61½	61½	— ¼
Abbott L pf (4) ↑	10	111½	111½	111½	— ¼
Acme Sti (3)	3	50½	50	50	
Adams Exp (.45g)	15	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Air Reduction (1a)	9	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅜
Alaska Junea	102	6½	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	150	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
Allegheny pf xw	17	21⅛	19¾	20¼	— ¾
Allegh pf $30cnv	34	21¼	20	20⅛	— ⅞
Allegheny pr pf	9	--	37½	37½	— ½
Allegh Lud $ .35g	19	25	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
Aller Indust ⅜ae	22	--	10	10¼	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	5	155¾	159	159½	+1
Allied Mills (⅞g)	76	25¼	24¾	25	+1
Allied Strs (.45g)	31	12¾	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	14	37¾	37	37½	+ ⅜
Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Amal Leath pf ½g	4	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	2	86	85½	86	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	28½	28¼	28½	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½e	7	6 9/32	6 9/16	6 9/32	+ 1/32
Am Bank Note ½eg	1	17	17	17	
Am Bank N pf 3 ↑	80	60	60	60	+1
Am Beech (1ae)	2	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼ ↑	140	131	131	131	
Am Cable & Rad	61	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Am Can pf (7) ↑	40	174½	174	174	—1
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	8	40¾	39½	39¾	
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	6	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Am Ch&Cable ½g	6	23¼	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a) ↑	110	112¾	112	112	— ⅛
Am Colortype .15g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Am Cryo Sug ¼eg	19	17¼	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Distill	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	9	3	2⅞	3	
Am European ½e	2	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
Am Export L ½eg	6	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	620	8¼	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65k	3	72¼	72¼	72¼	+2½
Am&FP $7 1.92k	7	80	78½	78½	—1½
Am & F P 2pf	253	23½	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii $5 ⅜eg	2	33	33	33	—1
Am Hide & Leath	16	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ice	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅜
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	69⅞	69	69⅞	— ⅛
Am Internat ¼ae	5	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Invest Ill .30g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	32	17¼	16¼	16⅜	— ⅜
Am Loco pf 1¾it	1	105¼	104¾	105¼	+ ¼
Am M & Fdy .20g	8	14¾	14	1⅞	
Am M & Met ¼eg	10	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	5	26	25½	25½	— ½
Am M 6%pf 6 ↑	40	122½	122	122½	— ½
Am News 1.80	150	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	648	4¼	3½	4	+1
Am P & L $6 pf	19	23¼	32½	32⅞	
Am P & L $5 pf	39	30⅞	30	30	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	137	10⅜	10½	10½	
Am R&S S pf 7 ↑	20	167½	167½	167½	
Am Roll Mill .40g	110	15¾	14½	15	+ ½
Am RM pf 4½ ↑	150	65¾	65¼	65½	
Am Saf Raz ½eg	3	14½	14½	14½	
Am Seating (1e)	5	16¾	16½	16¾	
Am Ship B 1g ↑	40	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	9	43¼	43¼	43½	+ ½
Am Sm&R pf 7 ↑	50	153½	153½	153½	+ ½
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	44½	44½	44½	+1
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	13	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½eg	1	15¼	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½eg	22	27½	26⅛	27¼	+1½
Am Sum Tob ½eg	3	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	153½	152⅞	152⅞	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
Am Tob B (3a)	12	57	56⅞	56⅞	
Am Tob pf (6) ↑	1	141	140	140	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½eg	21	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	11	42¼	41½	41½	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	270	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Woolen		9	8	8⅞	7⅞
Am Woolen pf (2k)	6	71¼	70¼	70¼	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	23	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda (½eg)	37	29¾	29¼	29⅜	
Anac W&C ¼eg ↑	10	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Ancher H Gl .15g	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	3	43	42¼	43	+1½
APW Paper	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	2	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¼
Arm III	59	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Arm III pr pf	6	62½	62¼	62¼	— ¼
Armstrong Cr ½eg	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Assd Dry Gds ½eg	24	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 ↑	90	85	84	84	—1
Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Atch T & S F 3g	33	45⅞	55	55	— ⅜
Atch T & S F pf 5	6	80	79¼	79¾	+ ½
Atl Coast Line 2e	16	35¾	34¼	34¼	—1⅛
Atl Refining .30g	49	24⅛	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp ½eg	29	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	
Atlas Pow 1½eg ↑	410	61¾	61	61¼	+ ½
Atlas Pow pf 5 ↑	60	120	120	120	+2
Atlas Tack (¼eg)	1	12	12	12	
Austin Nichols	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Aust Nich pr A ↑	10	48	48	48	—2
Aviation Corp .10g	112	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct (1a)	24	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	59	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	20	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Bngl&Ar pf2½sk ↑	240	50	49½	50	
Barber Asph	13	19	18⅛	18½	
Barker pf 2¾ ↑	10	40	40	40	
Barnsdall Oil .60	21	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	11	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ½
Bayuk Cigar 1¼	1	18½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	29	29	29	— ⅜
Beding-Hem .80	3	11¾	11½	11½	
Bell Airc (2e)	10	18¾	17¾	18	+ ½
Bendix Aviа ¾eg	11	39¾	38½	38⅞	— ¼
Benef Ind La .30g	5	15	15	15	
Best Foods (.60)	9	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	5	34¼	33½	34¼	+1
Beth Steel (3g)	36	65½	64¼	64¼	—1
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	+1¼
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	34	34	34	— ⅜
Black & Dck 1.60	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Blaw-Knox .35e	49	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Bloomdale .40g ↑	80	12	12	12	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	22	19⅜	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Bohn Al&Brass 2	2	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Bon Ami A (4) ↑	10	90	90	90	—1
Bond Strs 1.60	1	24	24	24	+ ½
Borden Co (.60g)	13	27	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	33¾	33⅛	33¾	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Bower R Bear ¼eg	4	33½	33¼	33½	— ½
Bridgspt Br ¼eg	18	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	23	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+ ½
Briggs & Strat 3	2	42⅝	42¾	42⅞	
Bklyn & Q Trans	4	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼eg	21	16⅞	16¼	16¼	
Brums-Balke (½eg)	4	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
Bruns-Balke Ver ½g	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	374	9⅞	9	9	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	890	116½	114	114½	+2¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	43	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
Buffalo For .45g	3	18¼	18	18	
Bullard Co ½eg	5	25⅜	25	25½	— ⅛
Burlington Mills .70g	21	30	29½	29¾	
Burl Mills 5 pf $	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅞
Burr Add M .60	53	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+1
Bush Terminal	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	1	24½	24½	24½	
Butte C&Z ¼ae	8	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	13	15¾	15½	15½	
Byers pf 7.20k ↑	30	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
Byron Jack ½eg	5	23½	23½	23½	— ½
C					
Calif Pack 1½	6	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Land	32	1¾	1¼	1⅜	
Cal & Hecla ¼eg	31	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼eg	5	18⅛	17¾	18	
Can D G Ale .60	12	23¾	23	23¼	— ¼
Canad Pacific	65	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	4	41	40¾	41	— ⅝
Capital Adm A	1	9	8¾	9	
Care C & D (5) ↑	10	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
Carnegie Sti ¼eg	2	28	28	28	— ½
Carriers & Gen .20	6	5	4¾	5	
Case (JI) Co 7e	8	123	120	120	+ ¼
Case (JI) pf 7 ↑	10	140	140	140	+ ½
Caterpil Trac (2)	6	46⅛	46½	46⅞	+ ¼
Celanese Co ½eg	12	39¼	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 ↑	10	104	104	104	+1¼
Celanese pr pf 7 ↑	80	125¾	124½	125¾	+1⅛
Celotex Corp ½g	12	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	21	21½	20¾	21¼	+1
Cent Found .10g	64	3½	3¼	3½	— ⅛
C Ill Lt pf 4½ ↑	60	107¼	106	106	—1
Cent RR N J	3	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
Cent Vio Sun 2½ae	76	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+1½
Century Rib M	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Century R pf 7 ↑	1	113½	113½	113½	+3½
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	39¼	39	39¼	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	17	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Certified & pf ↑	190	60	59¾	59¾	—1½
Champ P&F pfA ↑	5	106¾	106¼	106¾	
Chester Csb	2	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
Chic & Ohio (3)	32	44½	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
Chi & E Ill	10	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛

Today's sales (est.) 2,500,000
Previous day's sales 1,063,210
1943 volume to date 126,776,283
1942 volume to date .39,983,126

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi & E Ill A .50g	12	15¾	15	15½	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	15	6¼	5⅞	6	
Chi Gt W pf ⅜it	47	18½	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Or ½ae	3	1 ¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	20	19½	19½	
Chi PT pr pf2½	2	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅜
Chi R Is & Pac	10	1¼	1	1¼	
Chi Rl&Pac 6 pf	25	2½	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Chi Rl&Pac 7 pf	12	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	16	16	16	
Childs Co	13	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Chrysler Co (1½g)	24	75⅜	74½	75¼	+ ⅛
City Invest ↑	10	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
City I&F pf6½ ↑	50	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
City Stores	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 1½g	1	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½ ↑	10	113	113	113	
Cl CC&SL pf 10 ↑	10	130	130	130	
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅜
Clett Peab ½eg	12	34¾	34¼	34¼	
Coca-Cola (3)	2	100	100	100	
Coca-Cola A (3)	120	64	64	64	— ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½	13	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	31	25½	25	25	+ ⅛
Collins & A pf 5 ↑	30	111	111	111	+ ⅜
Col & South ↑	490	12¼	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf ↑	730	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf ↑	100	11	12	11	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½eg	9	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Col Broadc A .60g	15	23⅞	23¼	23¼	+ ½
Col Broadc B .60g	3	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
Col G & El	822	4⅞	4¼	4¾	+ ⅜
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	59¼	58⅞	59	+ ¼
Col G&E 5 pf 5 ↑	20	54½	54½	54½	— ½
Colum Pict ½ae	6	17½	17	17	— ⅜
Colum Carbon (4)	1	92	92	92	
Coml Credit (3)	18	37⅛	26⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr 3	14	39¼	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents .60a	99	15½	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Commith & South	2106		1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Conv & South pf	41	57	55¾	56	+1
Commith Ed .70g	38	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
Conde Nast .40a	2	9¼	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1)	4	23¾	23¾	23½	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	9	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Con Cig pr pf6½ ↑	20	102	102	102	
Cons Copper	53	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	31	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	9	97¼	96¾	97	
Cons Film Ind	19	3⅜	3	3	
Cons Film I pf ¼it	27	19	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	2	3½	3½	3½	
Cons Oil (½)	49	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	7	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	21	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
Cons Vultee ½eg	23	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	5	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Pr pf 4½ ↑	30	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
Container Cp ½eg	5	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
Cont Bak ½eg	32	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	106	106	106	+1
Cont Can (¼eg)	17	32¼	31¾	32¼	+1½
Cont Diam Fib ¼eg	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	7	49	48½	49	+ ½
Cont Motors .15g	65	7¼	6⅞	7	
Cont Oil Del (1)	21	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅜
Copperweld Sti .80	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 ↑	210	45	44¼	44¾	— ¼
Corn Products 2.60	17	59⅜	59⅛	59½	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 ↑	40	178	177½	177½	— ½
Coty Inc (.15g)	40	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Coty Internatl	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	24	20⅞	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5 ↑	10	105	105	105	+ ½
Cream of Wh ¾eg	3	22¼	21⅞	22	— ⅛
Crosley Cp (½ae)	12	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Crow Ck & S ½ae	1	25⅜	24⅞	25	— ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	6	14½	14¼	14¼	
Crown Zel pf 5	220	93½	91	91	—1½
Crucible Steel 2e	16	26⅜	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
Crucible Sti pf 5	1	79½	79½	79½	
Cuba RR pf ↑	100	19½	19½	19½	+1
Cuban-Am Sug ⅜ae	152	11⅜	10¾	11½	+1⅛
Cub-Am S pf 7 ↑	30	109	109	109	—1
Cudahy Pack	1	19⅛	18¾	18¾	
Cuneo Press 1¼	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Curtis Publishig	371	7¾	7	7	
Curtis Pub pf	320	81½	79	79¼	— ¼
Curt P pr pf 1½it	12	37	36	36	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	87	9¼	9	9	
Curtiss-Wr A ½eg	8	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham ½eg	5	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
D					
Davega Strs ½e	3	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	+ ⅛
Davison Chem .60a	17	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	18	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Del & Hudson	19	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	137	10¾	10½	10¼	+ ¼
Den & R G W pf	18	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
Detroit Edison .60g	19	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Devoe & R A 1 ↑	50	25	25	25	
Diam Match 1½	2	31	31	31	—1
Diam Match pf 1½	2	40	39¾	40½	+ ½
Diam T Motor ½eg	26	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅝
Dist Corp-S h2.22	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅝
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	90	90	90	
Dixie Cup ¼ag	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜eg	8	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	28	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
Douglas Airc 5e	4	71¾	70½	70½	— ¾
Dow Chem (3)	1	148	148	148	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 1½e	2	29	29	29	
Dunhill Int	4	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
du Pont de N 1g	2	149	149	149	+ ¾
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127	127	127	— ⅛
Duq Lt 1 pf 5 ↑	60	119	119	119	— ¼
E					
Eastern Air L	5	40	39¾	40	
Eastern Roll Mill	22	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	166	165½	166	+ ½
East Kod pf 6 ↑	20	183	183	183	
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
Edison Br Strs .80	19	18½	17	17⅞	+1⅞
El & Mus Ind .06g	27	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
El Auto-Lite ½g	41	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Elec Bost (1e)	4	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	477	6¼	5¼	6	+1⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	8	52	50½	50½	+ ½
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	9	57⅜	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅞
El Storage Bat 2	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	3	28½	28½	28½	
Endicott-John (3)	2	52	52	52	+1½
Eng Pub Service	220	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 ↑	110	77½	76	76	—1
Eng PS $6 pf 6 ↑	40	85	85	85	+1
Equit Off Bldg	22	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR (1e)	67	16	15⅜	15¾	
Erie RR 1st (1e)	76	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	5	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¼
Eureka V Cl ½eg	8	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Evans Products	6	10¾	9½	9½	— ½
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	9	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ¼
Exchange Buffet	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1	3	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2	50	27½	26½	27½	+1¼
Fed Lt & Tr ¼eg	6	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ½
Fed M & Sm 1g	7	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Fed Mot Tr .10g	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Fed D Stm 1.40a	1	20	20	20	— ¼
Fed D St pf 4½ ↑	40	90	89	8 9	— ¾
Fedo Enamel	4	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Firestone T&R ¼eg	10	37⅛	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
First N Strs 2½	1	37½	37½	37½	
Flintkote (¼eg)	11	19¼	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
Florence Stove ½eg	1	34	34	34	+1
Follansbee Steel	11	8¾	8⅛	8¼	
Follansbee S pf ↑	10	43½	43½	43½	+ ¾
Foster Wheeler	11	19	18¾	18¾	
Fost W 6pf 1¼ ↑	140	20¾	20	20	
Francisco Sugar	42	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	7	36⅞	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tm 1.40	78	26⅜	25½	26¼	+1⅜
Fruehauf pf 5 ↑	80	100¼	100¼	100½	+ ¼
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	4	4	4	
G					
Gair (R) pf 1.20	5	12¾	13	13	— ⅛
Gar (Robt) 1ae	43	2⅜	2⅜	3⅜	
Gar Wood Ind ¼eg	49	6¼	6	6	
Gen Am Inv .40g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans 2e	7	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30g	23	8¾	8½	8½	
Gen Bronze	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	20	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½xt ↑	60	84¼	84	84¼	—1½
Gen Elec (1.40)	32	37½	37	37¼	
Gen Foods .80a	8	38⅞	38¾	38½	— ⅜
Gen Fds pf 4½ ↑	20	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
Gen G & El A	207	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf ↑	10	103	103	103	—1¾
Gen Mills (4)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	+1¾

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Mills pf 5 ↑	20	134	134	134	+1
Gen Motors (1g)	58	53	52¼	53	+ ½
Gen Motors pf 5	2	130½	130	130	
Gen O Ade .20a	60	5¾	4¾	5½	+ ¾
Gen O Ade A 3e	12	27⅝	26½	27½	+ ⅝
Gen Proc Eq (¼eg)	22	22⅞	22	22	— ½
Gen Print Ink .10g	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
Gen Pub Service	24	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig ½eg	7	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ½
Gen Rand & Unit	52	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Rand & Ut pf	3	41½	41	41	+1
Gen Refract .30g	4	22¾	22	22	— ½
Gen Shoe (1½g)	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Gen Stl Cast 3k	620	82½	82	82½	+ ⅜
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Gen T & Rub ½eg	3	20	19½	20	+ ¼
Gillette S Saz .45e	85	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Gillette S I pf 5	1	73

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aer Sup B (.10g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Ainswrthn (¼g)	8½	8½	8½
800	Air Assoc (½g)	8	8	8
500	Air Investors	3	2⅞	2⅞
8000	Air Inv war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Airc Access (¼g)	4½	4	4
100	Air-way El Ap(.10g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Ala Gt Sou (6e)	86¾	86¾	86¾
100	Allied Prod (2)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
250	Alum Ltd (h8a)	114¼	114	114
200	Alum Co Am (2g)	122	122½	122
300	Alum Co Am pf (8)	110⅞	110½	110½
200	Am Book (½g)	31	31	31
500	Am Capital B	½	½	½
200	Am Cen Mfg (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Am C P&L (.25g)	31¾	31¾	31¾
2100	Am Cit P&LB	3¼	3	3¼
50	Am Cyan A (.60)	39¾	39¾	39¾
900	Am Cyan B (.60)	39¾	39¾	39¾
27900	Am&For P war	3¼	2¾	3⅛
2500	Am G&E (1.60)	26⅝	26⅝	26½
50	Am G&E pf (4½)	106	106	106
100	Am Laun Mch (½g)	26½	26½	26½
1800	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
100	Am Meter ½g	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Am Republics (.35e)	10	10	10
300	Am Seal-Kap(.15g)	5	5	5
88800	Am Superpow	½	⅛	⅛
200	Am Superpow 1 pf	94½	94¼	94½
2800	Am Superpow pf	14½	13½	13¾
200	Am Writ Pap	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1400	Anch Post F (.15g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6000	Ark Nat Gas	4¼	3¾	4⅛
18100	Ark Nat Gas A	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛
1300	Ark Nat Gas (.30k)	10	9⅞	9⅞
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	89	89	89
1300	Aro Equip (.70g)	16⅜	16½	16¾
300	Art Met Wks (.60)	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6½	6½	6½
200	Atlantic C Fish	5½	5½	5½
800	Atlas Corp war	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	Atlas D Forge (1e)	8½	8⅛	8⅛
300	Atlas Ply	18	17⅞	18
700	Automat Prod	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞
100	Avery & Sons	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Axton-Fish A	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
500	Babcock & Wil(½g)	80¼	80½	80¼
100	Baldw Loco pf(2.10)	36¼	36¼	36¼
2700	Baldwin Loco war	6¾	6¼	6½
1600	Barium Sta Stl	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
300	Basic Refract (.10g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
8400	Beech Air (1e)	14¼	13⅞	14¼
900	Bellanca Aire	4¼	4	4
500	Berk & Gay Furn	⅞	¾	¾
100	Birds & Fdy (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Blauners(.40g)	6	6	6
400	Bliss (E W)(2)	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
2000	Blue Ridge	3	2⅞	3
200	Blumenthal(8)	13	12¾	13
10	Bohsck(HC)1pf	70	70	70
100	Bourjois	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Bowm-Bilt H	½	½	½
2100	Braz Tr L&P	20½	20¼	20½
500	Breeze Corp	10⅞	10½	10½
1900	Brewst Aero	5⅞	5½	5¾
600	Bridgpt Mach	5⅜	5¼	5¼
300	Brill A	6⅜	6¼	6¼
400	Brill B	1¾	1½	1½
50	Brill pf	70	70	70
2200	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	2⅞	3
300	Brown-F Dist	14	13⅝	13⅝
700	Brown Rubber	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
200	Buckeye P L (.40g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	3500 Buf N&EP pf	15½	14⅝	15
250	Buf N&EP pf	88½	88	88½
100	Bunk Hill & S	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
200	Burry Biscuit	3	2⅞	3⅛
200	Butler P H	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Cab El Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Cab El Prod vte	1¼	1	1
800	Cal El Pow	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
600	Callite Tung (.10g)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
2800	Can Marconi (.04G)	2⅝	2½	2½
100	Carman B (¼G)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50	Carnation (1a)	42½	42½	42½
60	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	112½	111½	112½
1100	Carrier Corp	13¼	13	13¼
1900	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
9200	Cen & SW Ut	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Cen Ohio Stl (.35g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1000	Cessna Aire (1e)	9⅞	9½	9½
100	Chamb MW St (.15g)	6½	6½	6½
800	Chief Cons Mng	½	½	½
425	Childs pf	19	17¼	17¼
15700	Cities Service	15	14⅛	14⅛
1950	Cit Svc pf	89	87	87
500	Cit Svc pfB	9	9	9
300	City Auto Stpr (.60)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2100	Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
1700	Colon Develop	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛
600	Colonial Airl	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Colts P F Arm (3½g)	50¼	50¼	50¼
30	Colum G&E pf (5)	42¾	42¾	42¾
29700	Comwith & So war	1-16	3-64	1-16
800	Comm Wat Svc	1	1	1
50	Compo ShM vte	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
800	Cons G&E Bal(3.60)	62¾	61½	61½
10	Con G&E BalpfB4½	115	115	115
300	Cons Gas Ut	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Cons Ret Strs (½g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	Cons Royalty (.30)	2¼	2	2¼
100	Cons Stl Corp(¼g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
160	Cont G&E pr pf(7)	89½	89	89½
300	Cont Roll&Stl(½g)	14½	14¾	14¾
23500	Copper Range (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1500	Carroon & Ret	1¾	1¾	1¾
8200	Cosden Petro (10g)	2	2½	3
275	Cosden Petro pf	23	22	23
4400	Creole Pet	21	20	20⅞
2400	CrofiBrewing	⅝	½	½
300	CrowleyMilner	3¾	3½	3½
1800	CrownDrug(.05g)	2	1¾	2
100	Crystal Oil Ref	1½	1½	1½
100	CubanAtlSug(21½e)	17⅝	16½	17⅝
300	Dennison Mf A (.30g)	3	2¾	2¾
1200	Derby Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1400	Det M Stove (.10g)	4¼	4	4
100	Divco Twin T (¼e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Dobeckmun (¼g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Duro-Test (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Eagle P Ld (.10g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
1400	East Gas & F	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	East G&F 6pf (1½k)	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜
125	East G&F pr pf (4½)	58⅞	58	58⅞
3000	East Sta Corp	1¼		1⅛
150	East Sta pf A	24¾	24	24
200	East Sta pf B	24⅞	24½	24⅞
180	East Sug As pf (1¼)	39¾	37¾	39
96400	El Bond & Sh	9½	8¾	8⅞
900	El Bd & Sh pf (8)	69½	68½	69½
200	El Bod&Sh 85 pf (8)	64½	64½	64½
50	El P&L 2 pf A	25	25	25
2700	El P&L war	3⅝	⅜	1⅞
1900	Emerson Elec(.10g)	9¼	8⅞	9
1000	Equity Corp	1½	1⅜	1½
200	EquityCrp$3pf(1½k)	33¾	33¾	33¾
1200	Esquire Inc(.20g)	4½	4¼	4½
300	Fairchild Am (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Fairchild En & Air	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Fansteel Met (¼e)	18	17⅝	17⅝
50	Ft Wrth Stk Yd (½g)	23½	23½	23½
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	5	5	5
300	Found Ind Eng	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	4	3¾	4
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	13¼	13¼	13¼
350	Fuller (GA) (2e)	13¾	13¼	13¾
200	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Gen Finance (.20)	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	71	71	71
100	Gen Ravon A	2	2	2
800	Gen Share	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Gen Share pf (6d)	73½	72½	73½
1400	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	17⅝	17¼	17½
400	Godchaux Sug B	8¾	8¾	8¾
2600	Goldfield Con	3-16	⅛	3-16
70	Gorh Inc pf (2e)	46	46	46
200	Gorh Mfg	27⅜	27	27⅜
100	Grand Rap V	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Gray Mfg	7	7	7
100	Gt Atl &P nv 1¼G	79½	79½	79½
1400	Greenf T&D (1e)	8¼	8	8¼
200	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Gulf Oil (1)	47⅞	47¼	47⅞
100	Hall Lamp (.30e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Hammer Pap (¼g)	19½	19½	19½
200	Hartford Rav vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Harvard Brew (.05g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Hat Cor Am B ½g)	5¼	4⅞	5
200	Hazeltine (1g)	30½	30¼	30¼
500	Hearn D Strs	3½	3½	3½
1100	Heela Min (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Hewitt Rub (¼g)	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Heyden Chem	22¾	22¾	22¾
400	Hoe(R)&Co A	23½	23	23
1000	Holl C Gold (h.85)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Hubbell(H) (1.60)	19¼	19¼	19¼
900	Humble Oil (⅔g)	75¾	75¾	75¾
100	Hum-Ross P (.07g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Hydro El Sec	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
900	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	6¾	6¼	6¼
1900	Ill Iowa Pow	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Ill Iowa Pw div ct	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Ill Iowa P pf (1¾k)	38	38	38
100	Ill Zinc (.65g)	15	15	15
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
90	Ind Svc 6% pf	27½	26½	27½
1020	Ind Svc 7% pf	30	30	30
400	Ins Co N Am (2½)	78	77	78
900	Int Hyd-El pf	10¾	10¼	10¾
400	Int Indust	4½	4½	4½
1200	Int Petrol (h1)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Int S Raz B	11	11	11
400	IntUtilA	7¾	7½	7½
4000	IntUtilB	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	InvestRoy(.05)	½	½	½
100	IrvingAirCh(1)	10½	10½	10½
4000	ItalEuperpowA	⅛	⅛	⅛
1300	Jacobs (F L)	5	5	5
20	Jer CP&L 6 pf (6)	85	85	85
200	Kingston Prod (.10)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
400	Kirk L GM (h.04)	1¼	⅞	⅞

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
600	Krueger Brew (.20g)	6	6	6
20	Lack RR NJ	31	31	31
1100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12¼	12¼	12¼
50	Lane-Wells (½g)	10½	10	10¼
100	Le Tourneau (1)	28½	28½	28½
100	Lefcourt Real	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1800	Lehigh C&N (.65)	8½	8½	8½
3900	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Line Material (⅓e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1100	Lit Bros	2	2	2
1600	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	9½	9⅛	9⅛
5800	Long Is Lig	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Long I L pf	41	40	40
400	Long Is L pf B	34½	34½	34½
800	Loudon Pack	6½	6¼	6¼
200	LouisL&E (.10g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Lynch Corp (2)	38½	38½	38½
300	Manati Sug war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	Mass Util Assoc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Massey-Harris	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800	McCord Rad B	4½	4½	4½
800	McWill Dredg (¼g)	12½	12¼	12¼
800	Mem N Gas (.15e)	3¾	3½	3½
400	Merrit-C & S	7½	7⅜	7⅜
300	Merrit-C&S war	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Mesabi Iron	1½	1½	1½
300	Mich Bumper	12	12	12
900	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
900	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Micromat Hone (.30e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
800	Mid St P Bvtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2900	MidWest Carp(.35e)	8½	8	8
300	Midl Stl n-cum (2)	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	Midvale (½g)	33	33	33
200	Mid-West Abr	2¼	2	2¼
300	Midwest Oil (⅔)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Mid West Ref (.80g)	2¼	2¼	2¼

U.S. Agencies Blamed For Oil Muddle

ST. LOUIS (AP)—United States Senator E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma asserted the oil industry was so poorly managed under the direction of Government agencies an oil shortage crisis may develop.

"It would be a very grave development were we to find ourselves with an inadequate supply of oil on which depends so vitally civilization itself," he declared in a prepared address before the mid-year meeting Saturday of the Independent Petroleum Association.

". . . It appears that the whole of industry, including this essential oil business, is so frustrated, confused, hindered and deterred by bureaucratic government that we can scarcely keep from becoming discouraged.

"Washington has apparently misunderstood that its function is government, and goverment under rules, and it never should have assumed that it is the seat of business enterprise."

In another address, Representative Clarence F. Lea (D) of California, member of the House Oil Investigating Committee, listed shortages of manpower and materials and an inadequate price ceiling as three major handicaps of the oil industry.

Sees Inadequate Drilling

Taking a gloomy view of the petroleum outlook, he said the nation had "a right to be impatient with any removable causes or handicaps which may prevent the complete supply of essential war products."

"Industrial materials at cost plus, and war oil below the cost of production do not fit into the same picture," he asserted.

Walter S. Hallanan of Charleston, W. Va., an association director, maintained there was just one remedy for the current petroleum situation which he declared threatened the effective prosecution of the war.

"That remedy," he said, "is an increase in the price to a point where men will be justified in producing stripper wells and in risking their capital in the hazardous wildcatting that is necessary to restore our potentials at least to parity with consumption."

C. P. McClaha, president of the National Stripper Well Association, advocated a price of $2 a barrel to stripper well producers.

Such an added incentive, he said, would decrease the number of yearly abandonments, put wells back on production that have been discontinued, increase secondary recovery operations and our known reserves.

The committee for crude oil requirements representing 35 producers' associations throughout the nation, presented a resolution asking a congressional investigation of the industry's price structure looking to an upward revision.

Capping a four-month study, the committee's resolution urged that Congress "take such action as in its judgment will enable the oil producers . . . to provide continuously the necessary oil requirements during this critical war period."

Committee Sees Shortage

In a statement accompanying the resolution, the committee declared the nation's "maximum ability to produce crude oil . . . will be insufficient to meet the estimated minimum total demand by the close of this year, let alone providing any margin of safety."

Terming any failure in the crude oil supply a "national disaster," the statement asserted lack of money resulting from depressed prices had caused a decline in the discovery of new reserves and the completion of productive wells.

The statement challenged not only Mr. Brown's production cost figures and his contention that shortages of manpower and materials led to the decline in exploratory drilling, but also his statement on the actual number of wildcats drilled.

". . . the number of wildcat wells drilled in 1943 (up to April 26) was approximately 42 less than the number drilled in the same period last year," the committee said, adding the 1942 total was less than that of 1941.

"Whatever the present rate of exploratory drilling, it does not appear that there will be more than 2,500 or 2,750 wildcat wells drilled during the year 1943, in contrast with the 4,500 minimum that the petroleum administrator deemed necessary."

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $100c		High	Low	2:40
3	Am G&E 2¾s 50	103½	103½	103½
3	Am P&L 6s 2016	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	107½	107½	107½
2	Appal Pow 6s2024 A	125	125	126
8	As Elec 4½s 53	66	65½	65¾
7	As G&E 5s 50	24¼	24	24¼
1	As G&E 5½s 77	24	24	24
10	As G&E 5s 58	24	23¾	24
1	As G&E 4½s 49	24	24	24
3	As T&T 5½s 55 A	81¼	81¼	81¼
10	Baldw L 6s 50	125¾	124¼	124¼
40	Cen St El 5½s54	38½	37½	38½
18	Cen StEl 5s48	38¾	38	38½
3	ChiRiv 5s27ct	56¾	56	56
11	Cities Ser 5s 58	92	92	92
41	Cities Ser 5s 50	92	91½	91½
4	CitSP&L 5½s49	94	94	94
3	CitSPow 5½s52	92¾	92½	92¾
1	ConGELBo 3¼s78	103½	103½	103½
32	ContG&E 6s56A	93½	92	92½
1	Cuban Tob 5s 44	80	80	80
15	East G&P 4s56A	87¾	87¾	87¾
10	Elec P&L 5s 2030	97¼	97	97
3	Fla P&L 5s '54	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Gatineau Pow 3¼s '69	95	94¾	95
5	Glen Ald Coal 4s 63	94½	94¼	94¼
5	Guar Inv 5s 48A	34½	34½	34½
2	Hygrade Fd 6s 48A	90	85¼	85¼
2	Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
20	Ind Svc 5s 56	85	85	85
4	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	84½	84¼	84½
2	Indnapls Gas 5s 52	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70	107½	107½	107½
1	Intera Pow 6s 52	50¼	50¼	50¼
4	Intern Pow 5s 57	84	83¾	84
4	Ia P&L 4½s 58 A	107	107	107
3	Ji Sup Pw 6s 43 A	22	22	22
1	Midland V 5s '43	61½	61½	61½
1	Milw GLt 4½s '67	107½	107½	107½
2	Miss P&L Co 3s '57	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	ev Cal E 5s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
12	N E G&E 5s '59	61¼	61	61¼
3	N P Pow 5½s '54	92¾	92½	92½
8	NE Pow 5s '48	91½	91½	91½
5	Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	105¼	104¾	105¼
5	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Scullin Stl 3s 51	89	89	89
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 76A	103¼	103¼	103¼
26	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	South Car Pow 5s 57	105¾	105	105
15	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104	104	104
2	So Iowa P&L 6s 2022A	102½	102½	102½
4	Spalding 5s 50	71	70	70¼
12	Stand G&E 6s 60 st	78¾	78¼	78¾
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	78½	78½	78½
2	Stand G&E 6s 51	78¾	78½	78½
9	Stand G&E 6s 57	79	78¾	79
10	Stand G&E 6s 66	80½	80	80¼
4	Tex P&L 5s 54	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1	Unit L&P 5½s 59	109	109	109
13	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Utah P&L 4½s 64	97¾	97¾	97¾
3	Waldrf-Ast 5s'54	19½	18½	18½
6	York Rys 5s 47 st	91	90	91

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Maranhao Brzs 7s 58	33	33	33
10	Rio de Jan 6½s 59	28½	28½	28½
70	Russian 6½s 1919	6½	6½	6½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

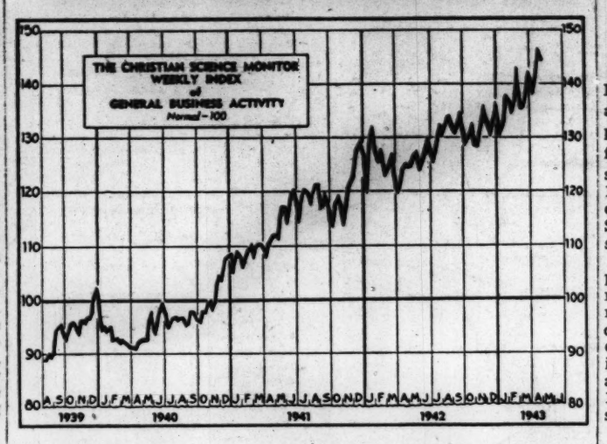
Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (i) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Philadelphia Funded Debt Cut

PHILADELPHIA—Net funded debt of the City of Philadelphia has been reduced more than $80,000,000 during the past 10 years and is today smaller than it has been at any time since 1927, Edgar W. Baird, Jr., City Treasurer of Philadelphia, stated in a luncheon address before the Bond Club of Philadelphia. There will be further reduction during 1944-45-46 by an amount in excess of $30,000,000, he said.

Monitor Index of Business Records Mild Setback in Week



A modest setback from the peak level of the previous week was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the last week of April. Despite another decline earlier in April the index maintained a substantial gain for the month. For the week ended May 1 the index registered 144.2 (prel.), compared with 146.1 for the preceding week and 125.4 for the week ended May 2, a year ago.

Greater than seasonal declines in two components were only partially offset by a more than seasonal advance in the third.

Bank debits outside New York City dropped off sharply during the week while weekly output of electricity declined to the lowest level this year.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings, however, gained momentum in their spring advance, reaching the highest level for the year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*May 1 '43	April 24 '43	May 2 '42
Combined index	144.2	146.1	125.4
Bk debits outside NYC	181.0	186.8	137.0
Elec power production	124.8	126.7	113.1
Misc carloadings	126.7	124.7	126.1

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock prices last week continued their creeping bull market, repeating the pattern of many weeks of this year—two steps forward and one backward.

Volume was again super-colossal by modern standards, topping, in fact, the markets of recent months. Tuesday's volume was nearly 3,000,000 shares. There were five 2,000,000-share days in a row. Volume again was greater on the rise than on the decline.

The Inflationary Impetus

Credit for the rise was largely given to John Lewis, the boardroom talk being inflationary. As soon as the miners get theirs it is expected that other labor organizations will have to hit for more, and then the farm groups. This will require an increase either in the general price level or in the level of subsidies, and in consequence the rise was in considerable part led by the commodity shares, such as the steels, oils, and coppers.

The slight reaction at the end of the week looked technical but was "explained" by the unexpectedly rapid capture of Bizerte and Tunis. This provoked a microscopic "peace scare" which, however, hardly lasted a day.

One reason given for the very large volume was the end of the Victory Loan drive and the return of many financial men to their ordinary pursuits. The drive, incidentally, yielded the phenomenal total of $18,300,000,000. This compares with $13,000,000,000 in the December drive. Both results are far higher than anything achieved in World War I—as, of course, they well might be, since bank deposits, gold reserves, and war outlays are all several times those of the other war.

Subscriptions ran to round $30,000,000,000, though this figure must be taken with reservations, subscriptions being padded slightly even in this day and age. The proportion of non-banking to banking purchases was somewhat higher than in December, when it was about 60 per cent gross. The Treasury now has a working balance of round $12,000,000,000, and the next big drive will probably not come until the early fall.

Rails Cash Accumulates

The rails turned in an excellent performance, and this went not only for the shares but for second-grade and reorganization lines. The cash and earnings positions of the railroads are phenomenal. Following, for instance are the cash positions, in millions of dollars, for some roads at the end of 1942:

Atchison	$103.5
Coast Line	26.3
B & O	54.6
B & M	15.3
Erie	32.5
Central	87.7
Pennsy	74.7
So Pacific	100.7
U. P.	102.0

The above are all solvent roads. Here are some of the cash positions (same date) for some of the rails in reorganization:

Northwestern	57.4
Milwaukee	57.1
Rock Island	38.8
Missouri Pac	62.3
New Haven	33.5

The pressure of these (for railroads) gigantic cash accumulations almost bids fair to upset the ICC's austere reorganization plans, which toss out the common and in some cases the preferred into outer darkness, where the dental gnashing increases as former stockholders realize that the junior lienholders in reorganizaion who will get common stock will fall heir to juicy equities instead of to the husks and rinds of past earning power.

The rails have been buying in their debt at a lively rate. Here are the reductions in debt for 1942 for some of the roads, in millions:

Atchison	$18.2
Coast Line	11.9
Burlington	20.8
Great Northern	20.1
Illinois Central	26.4
Central	54.5
Pennsylvania	19.5
So. Pacific	25.1

The Railroads Pay Off

The process continues this year, in lieu of the payment of dividends. The roads have been conservative rather than grasping. That is, they have retired first the early maturities. These maturities are, naturally, selling somewhat higher than the late maturities, at least where there is any question of ultimate solvency. Hence the book savings have been smaller. But the roads obviously want to protect themselves against a possible repetition of 1921.

Their method has been to let cash run up; then to start buying in the market (they are protected against tax on book profit by the Revenue Act of 1942) and then when the issue is driven by this buying up to or above par, they call the rest, and go on to the next maturity. It is a sensible policy.

On the financial border-line the Delaware & Hudson is locked in struggle with stand-outs. The old Chandler or B & O reorganization law has been replaced by the present McLaughlin (or D & H) Act. It estops dissentient court action on a plan if two-thirds of the bonds have been turned in and makes the plan effective if three-quarters are turned in. D & H is currently between these two figures of 66⅔ and 75 per cent.

The oils were strong on prospects for a price adjustment to stimulate wild-catting. The Petroleum Industry War Council has asked for a 35-cent increase for crude. So has Harold Ickes. Prentiss Brown, who incidentally may not last much longer, has turned it down in favor of a catchy plan by which the government would put up $150,000,000 to recompense comparatively successful wild-catters and get in exchange a quarter of their winnings.

The Subsidy Question

The food industry is all agog about the new OPA plan to subsidize a cut in food prices. The plan would cost $495 million. The Wall Street Journal estimates that subsidies to take care of OPA ceilings already run about $500 million a year. This is about what the British now pay in subsidies but the British seem to have adopted such subsidies as policy.

One of the first results of the John Lewis affair, of little interest to Ortega's masses, was to jeopardise the food program, as OPA, to meet the hue and cry, closed down on "incentive prices" needed to get the crops in the ground. The subsidy program is the answer to the impasse.

The grade-labelling controversy plods its weary way to an undetermined conclusion. The canners show OPA that grade labelling is unnecessary, uneconomic, and untimely. But the brighter thinkers in OPA's legal staff sent out a call that 'now is the time for all good left-wingers to come to the aid of grade-labelling' and Prentiss Brown is caught between economics and politics, as representatives of consumers, youths, women, Negroes, and other erstwhile disconsolates rally to the cause of mathematical truth in the labelling of canned fruit.

Warner Paid $110,973 By McCall Corp.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—William B. Warner, president, general manager and director of McCall Corporation, New York publishing firm, received $110

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Along Comes Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," "Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Two

Two days later, when Judy Jo went into the little Post Office, hopeful, as always, that there might be some letters slanting across Box 42 in that thrilling way they have, her hopes were more than realized. The little box seemed to Judy Jo to be full of mail! There was a folded newspaper. That, she could see, was Father's "Farm Journal"; but there were letters, too—three or four! One envelope was blue, and one so tiny she felt sure that it was from Susan, for Susan had put in the trunk some of the tiny sheets of paper and envelopes from the box that had been on the tree for her, at the church, last Christmas.

Oh, Judy Jo could hardly wait. It was hard to keep from hopping up and down with impatience while Mr. Bunce, the postmaster, sold a hammer and nails to Cap'n Fogg (for one side of the Post Office was a hardware store).

But at last he noticed the eager little figure.

"My, my, Judy Jo," he chuckled, "seem's to me you've got more'n your share of mail this mornin'."

"Yes, sir," agreed Judy Jo, her eyes shining. She took the handful of mail, went outside, and sat down on the bench.

There were four letters! One was for Father, with a printed address on it. She laid that on the bench by the "Farm Journal." And there was one for Mother, in a strange handwriting, postmarked "Boston." Judy Jo wondered just a bit whom it could be from. But she put that aside, too—for, wonder of wonders, there were two for her! It was the very first time in Judy Jo's whole ten and one-half years that she had received two letters on the same day!

A Philadelphia Postmark

One was from Susan; there on the round postmark was printed "Philadelphia, Pa." And the other, the blue envelope, was from Lucy. It was fat, too, as Lucy's letters always were.

Judy Jo's hands trembled with eagerness — what could she open them with? For she didn't want to tear them open all jaggedly. Oh, good! there on the tiny grass plot in front of the Post Office lay a sharp splinter of wood—just the thing.

She opened them very carefully—for they were precious to her. They would be read and re-read, then kept for a long time in the little sweet-grass basket where Judy Jo always put her very precious things.

She read Susan's first. The paper had fine blue lines across it, and a gay little picture at the top. Yes, Susan had seen Independence Hall, and the Liberty Bell, and ever so many other wonderful things, and was having a grand time, but just the same, she missed Judy Jo.

Then Judy Jo opened Lucy's letter. In it was another smaller envelope marked "For your paper-doll house." But Judy Jo read the letter before she opened that—for oh, she did so hope Lucy was coming to visit her Aunt Martha this summer.

But Lucy said "no," she didn't believe she was coming. Mother said she couldn't spare her for all summer, now that there was a new baby brother, as well as the four-year-old sister. Maybe she could come for a week or so before school opened, though.

"Oh, dear! But maybe she will come, by and by," said Judy Jo to herself. She looked in the little envelope, and there, cut from some catalogues or magazines, in Lucy's careful way, were pictures of several chairs, tables, a tiny baby's crib, and oh, the sweetest mother cat in a basket with four little kittens beside her.

"That'll go on my 'kitchen page,' by the stove," Judy Jo decided happily. She put the letters away carefully in their envelopes, gathered up all the mail and raced home as fast as she could go. She could hardly wait to share all this joy with Mother.

Up Apple Market Street raced Judy Jo, and into the sunny kitchen where Mother was shelling peas, and Puss-Purr lay on the wide windowsill, a soft breeze blowing his yellow coat.

"Oh, Mother!" she cried, "a letter from Susan! She has been to Independence Hall, and she had dinner in a dining-room right on the train!

"And here's a letter from Lucy, too! She can't come now, but maybe she can, by and by."

"Oh, I hope so," said Mother. "My goodness—two letters!"

Mother's Letter

"Yes, and oh, Mother, here's one for you."

"I wonder who it can be from," Mother exclaimed. "I never saw that handwriting before."

"You might open it," giggled Judy Jo.

"Why, so I might!" laughed Mother.

"Oh, my, listen to this, Judy Jo!" she said, and read it aloud.

Chestnut Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Whittlecomb:

I thank you and your dear little Judy Jo for the kindness you both showed me, yesterday. I shall never forget it.

I am coming to see my brother again, on Monday, and shall stay overnight, and am venturing to ask you if you will lend Judy Jo to me for a few days.

My mother and I live very simply here on this quiet hill, and would so enjoy having a visit from a little girl, and will promise to bring her back safely.

With deepest gratitude to the kind friends who took such care of the dripping wayfarer,

Lucia Brooks.

"Oh!" cried Judy Jo.

"Should you like to go, dear?" asked Mother.

"I'd just love to!" Judy Jo hopped up and down.

"Here's something else," said Mother, "a note for you. It must have been inside mine."

Sure enough, there was a tiny note, on pink paper, folded in a triangle, and on it, in Mrs. Brooks' fine handwriting, "Judy Jo."

To the dear little Good Samaritan who didn't go by on the other side:

Do you think you would care to come and make my mother and me happy for a few days? If you and your mother say "yes," I will bring you home with me next Tuesday morning.

I think we could have a jolly time, and I will return you safely to your dear mother.

Affectionately,

Lucia Brooks.

"Oh, may I, Mother?" cried Judy Jo.

"We'll have to wait and see what your father says," cautioned Mother. "I think he will be willing—but we must wait and see."

News for Father

When Father came home at dinner time they told him all about it, and he said, "Why, yes, it's high time Judy Jo saw a bit of city life, now she's getting to be such a big girl, and I'm going to Boston, anyway, on Saturday, so I can bring her home."

And so it was settled.

"Now I must let Mrs. Brooks know," said Mother, "and I think it would be nice if you wrote her a little note, too."

"Oh, yes, I was goin' to."

Judy Jo got out her box of paper, just like Susan's, for it had been on the Christmas tree at the church, too. Some of the pictures at the top of the sheets were of children, and some, of flowers.

"I'll use the one with the wild roses on it, because they're all in bloom, now!" said Judy Jo to herself.

First, she wrote the letter on a bit of brown paper, and then, her legs curled all about the rounds of her chair, and the tip of her pink tongue held firmly between her teeth, she copied the note carefully, then took it downstairs to show Mother.

She thought Mother tried to hide a little smile.

"Isn't it all right, Mother?" she asked, anxiously.

"Yes, my darling, it is very nice." Mother drew Judy Jo to her, and gave her a hug. "A very nice little letter, indeed," she repeated, and smiled, over the top of Judy Jo's yellow head.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

The Story Starts Here

One day, when Judy Jo had gone shopping for Mother through a rainstorm, she had helped a lady whose package had fallen into the mud as her umbrella was blown inside out by the wind. The lady was a stranger in Duck Light Cove and had just missed her train. Judy Jo took her home with her to dry out, and Mother welcomed the visitor in. She turned out to be Mrs. Brooks, sister of Cap'n Appleby, and she lived in Boston.

"Oh, my, listen to this, Judy Jo!" said Mother, reading the letter aloud

Spring's Cloud-Kites

I sail my black kite,
Just for fun.
It is so big,
It hides the sun
And then the teams
And plowmen run!

And then I bring
It home, and fly
A white-and-blue one
Up the sky:
The farmers squint
A weather-eye,

Water the rested teams
—and then
Are off to their plowing
once again.

MARION DOYLE

Jack Horner's Party

We wish we could share with all of you the nice thank-you letters that girls and boys write to us for the "plums" they pull from Jack Horner's Pie. But we have not space to print them all, especially now that the page For Children is smaller than usual. But here are some paragraphs from two of them:

"Thank you very much for the book on 'Top Kick, An Army Horse,'" wrote Hugo James, of Trumbull, Conn. "I think that book is especially interesting, because I have a pony of my own. From that book, I have learned many interesting points about the care of horses."

"I like the book you sent me very much," wrote Rhea Belden, of Compton, Calif. "The name of it is 'Herodia, the Lovely Puppet.' Thank you for it."

Today we publish the stories of three girls who pulled plums from the pie in April. Pictures that pulled plums will be published next Monday.

Bicycle Race

The sun woke up early one morning and looked about for breakfast. His wife and children were cleaning up and then his children went out to play. The sun came out and wandered about and then he saw some little children that were having a bicycle race and he thought what a good time they were having and heard them calling each other by name.

"I'd like to have a bicycle race, Annette," he heard Marie calling to Annette.

"I like to go fast on my bicycle," said Sandra to Colleen.

"Why can't we have a slow bicycle race," said Colleen, "because I only have a scooter."

The sun thought to himself very quietly, "My, but I think they are having a good time. I will keep it a nice bright and sunny day so no rain can come down and they can keep on racing." So he stayed out, just as he had wanted to, and told his children and wife when he went to dinner that he liked to see them racing.

Kay Truedson, 5, of Los Angeles, Calif.

A Cricket at Home

One day daddy and my brother Bill Rhea found a big black cricket under a stone near Grandmother Rhea's basement door. Daddy said he had heard that crickets would return to their homes if carried away, so Bill and daddy decided to find out if this was true. They put Mr. Cricket in a glass fruit jar and took him to our home, almost three blocks away. After making a white crayola mark on his back, they turned the cricket loose.

Bill could hardly wait until the next day to see if the cricket had returned to his home. When daddy turned over the stone, we were all anxious to see if our cricket was there and sure enough he was.

Bill and I have a victory garden and at school we have little plants growing in cheese boxes filled with soil. It's fun to watch them grow from such tiny little seeds.

Carmen Sue Hewitt, 7,
of Osawatomie, Kan.

Little Runaway Top

Once there was a little toy top that had been standing on a shelf in a little toy shop for a long, long time, and it was lonesome now.

One day it decided to run away. So that evening when everything was quiet, it tumbled down and rolled over to the door and jumped out.

It rolled and rolled all night. When daylight came, it had rolled very far away. Soon it came to a river. In the river it saw three little boys swimming.

When the boys were getting ready to go home, one of them said, "I wish I had a pretty colored top to play with." Then the second one said, "Oh, you're a sissy," and the third one said, "Baby." But the first boy paid no attention to them, and all of a sudden out rolled the top.

"Oh-h-h," cried the first boy, in joy. "I have found a top which I can spin around and make pretty sounds and colors." The other boys now said nothing, but walked away.

So at last the top was happy that now he had someone who thought he was beautiful and that he could make someone happy.

Arlene Lindbeck, 9, of White Bear Lake, Minn.

Invitation to a Party

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page For Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and whether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped, addressed envelopes, and remember that the judge's decision is final.

Address your papers to

Jack Horner's Party
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Looking forward to lots of fun for all of us.

Your playmate,
Jack Horner

R.S.V.P.

Making Pretty Flower Holders

Happy Times for Busy Fingers—1

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Flower holders are fun to think up and fun to make. The most suprising materials can be turned into attractive holders for bouquets.

Even hollowed pieces of rock, big cinders, shells and soft clay, as holders, have been exhibited in garden shows. Some of them won prizes, too.

The two flower holders illustrated are made from that simplest of materials—paper, if you please. Yet they hold water and will keep your flowers as fresh as the finest vase could do.

The first one is a pint size food carton, the kind in which stores pack ice cream, pickles and other moist foods. We punched holes in the lid with an ice pick. And, of course, the flower stems are stuck down through these holes, into the water inside the carton.

Use School Crayons

A bit of color decoration on the carton helps to relieve its plainness. If you put on your decoration with a school crayon, as we did, water will not affect it.

The square-cornered holder is made from a paper milk bottle. After its top was cut away, colored construction paper was wrapped around to hide the lettering.

Of course, any ordinary paper will show water spots if it gets splashed, so here is what you can do; first fit the paper around the bottle and cut it to the right size. But before sticking it on, lay the paper flat and rub it all over with wax. Any wax will work—paraffine, candle wax or even one of your school crayons. After this waxed sheet is fastened around the bottle (with Scotch tape), it will be safe from water spots.

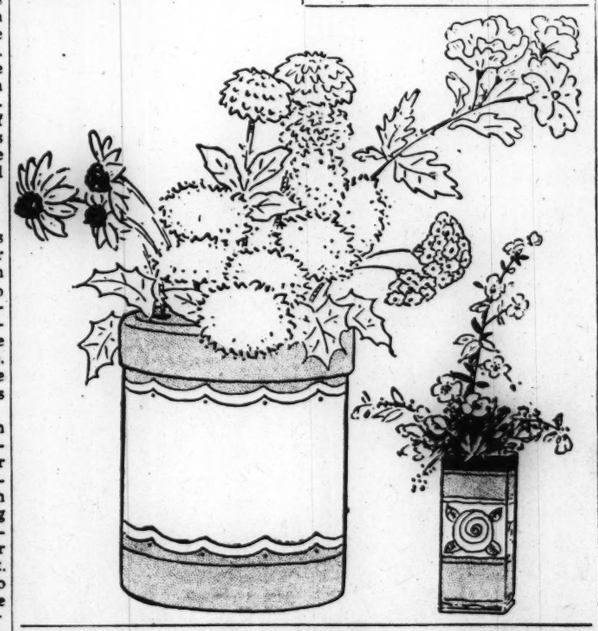
Dressing Them Up

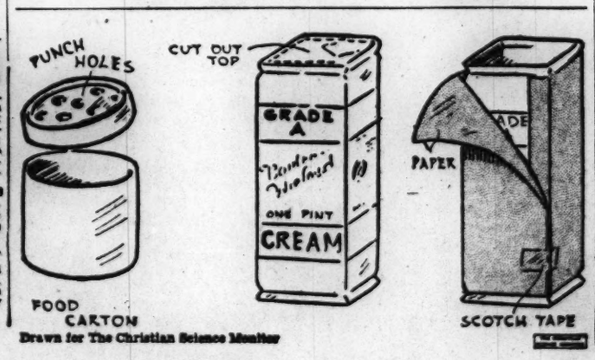
There are many pleasant ways to dress up a covering for either of these paper containers. You can make colored paper cut-outs to paste on. A cut-out strip of scalloped paper makes a good decoration around top and bottom of the container. It is quick and easy, too. Or draw on bands of your favorite colors. Or paste on colored pictures cut from magazines.

A paper bottle can be cut down to any size you may need. Suppose you want a flower holder for short-stemmed posies such as pansies. Pansies would look foolish with their little faces peering down out of a great, high container. So you cut down the paper bottle to about two inches in height. Wrap a bit of paper around to hide the lettering, and no one would guess what your homemade vase was made of.

Besides, it will look twice as pretty to your family because you made it yourself.

(Watch for a story about making an Indian papoose and its carrier, on Monday after next.)





Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Misses Dionne Launch Ships With Nary a Miss at Slips

SUPERIOR, Wis., May 10 (AP)—Five eight-year-old sisters in gray suits and red coats stepped up to the looming bows of five cargo vessels yesterday, and a few minutes later the "Quint Fleet" had set a world sidewise launching record and was on its way to change bright rust-paint for camouflage and combat gray.

The five little girls, world-famous daughters of Oliva and Elzire Dionne, swung hard and straight to "help win the war."

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, gave the formal benediction.

"These ships, built by Americans, christened by Canadians, to be manned by British—we wish them well," Admiral Land said. "Wherever they go in their work I hope there is one special trip they will make, be it soon or later—I hope they will sail into seaports of Japan with supplies for our garrison in Tokyo."

Ambidextrous Emilie

The vessels, each more than 250 feet long and of about 6,000 tons, were lined bow to stern along one slip of the Walter Butler Shipbuilders, Inc., so that a right-handed person would swing naturally. Emilie, whose left-handedness had caused some concern, brushed queries aside. "I can use the other hand," she said, and shifting her pint bottle of Niagara River water with its 75 yards of red, white and blue jacketing to her right hand, she sent the third vessel in line splashing into Lake Superior.

"J'ai cassé la bouteille," [I have broken the bottle] Annette exclaimed in French as she sponsored the first vessel. The others followed in alphabetical order: Cecile, Emilie, Marie, and Yvonne.

Each turned to Papa and Mama Dionne for assurance that she had done right. And each was assured that direct hits were made.

The quintuplets were acclaimed by a crowd estimated officially at 12,000 when they stepped onto the platform. Other thousands were massed outside the shipyard fences and in a field on the far side of the slip.

Singing 'Ambassadors'

Introduced as "five little Canadian ambassadors of good will," the girls greeted the crowd in English. Then they sang a little French song, and followed in English with "God Bless America," and "There'll Always Be an England."

Speaker after speaker on the stand, draped with the colors of the United States and Canada, with the rest of the United Nations, termed the launching an outstanding example of international good will.

Eugene Casey, executive assistant to President Roosevelt, declared Mr. Roosevelt had asked him to emphasize that teamwork such as exhibited by the launching, would win the war. Such teamwork, Mr. Casey said, is the basis for the relationship between the United Nations.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Gloucestershire

Stroud: Church Building, 7 p. m., May 24.
London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1 Nutford Place, W 1, 3:15 p. m., June 20.

Sussex

Eastbourne (Second Church): Congregational Church, Permsey Road, 7 p. m., June 24.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Fourth Church): Kings Norton Picture House, The Green, Kings Norton, June 20.

Yorkshire

Hull (Society): Dorchester Picture Theater, George Street, 2:30 p. m., June 27.

Scotland

Ayrshire

Ayr: Town Hall, 3 p. m., June 6.

Canada

Alberta

Edmonton: Capitol Theater, 10065 Jasper Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 16.
Brandon: Prince Edward Hotel, 8:30 p. m., May 20.

Manitoba

Winnipeg (First Church): Church Edifice, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 8:30 p. m., May 21.

Saskatchewan

Regina: First Baptist Church, Lorne Street and Victoria Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 18.
Saskatoon: The Bessborough, 8:30 p. m., May 17.

United States

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, 2619 Dwight Way, 3 p. m., May 16.
Beverley Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., May 18.
Florence: Church Edifice, 1845 East Seventy-first Street, Los Angeles County, 3 p. m., May 16.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 17.
Los Angeles (Twenty-first Church): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, North Hollywood, 8 p. m., May 20.
Whittier: Whittier Woman's Club House, Friends and Bailey Streets, 8 p. m., May 16.

Colorado

Denver (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, East Colfax Avenue and Columbine Street, 8 p. m., May 20.

Connecticut

Bridgeport (Second Church): Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, East of Clinton Avenue, 3:15 p. m., May 16.
Stamford: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 17.

Illinois

Antioch: Antioch Theater, 3 p. m., May 16.
Barrington: Church Edifice, 421 East Main Street, 8 p. m., May 21.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 6318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., May 20.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 17.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., May 21.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 3:30 p. m., May 16.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., May 17.
Riverside: Church Edifice, Longcommon and Addison Road, 3:30 p. m., May 16.

Indiana

Brazil: Senior High School Auditorium, North Forest Avenue, 3 p. m., May 16.
Indianapolis (Fifth Church): Murat Temple, 8 p. m., May 21.

Iowa

Ames: High School Auditorium, Fifth and Clark Streets, 3 p. m., May 16.
Fairfield: Church Edifice, 300 East Burlington Street, 8 p. m., May 17.
Hampton: Coonley Hotel, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Marshalltown: Church Edifice, Fifth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., May 18.
Muscatine: First Congregational Church, 300 West Third Street, 8 p. m., May 17.

Maine

Augusta: All Souls' Unitarian Church, State Street at Oak, 8 p. m., May 18.

Massachusetts

Athol: First Church, Unitarian, Main Street, 4:15 p. m., May 16.
Longmeadow: Community House, 8:15 p. m., May 18.
Malden: Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 8 p. m., May 20.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 16.
Milford: John C. Lynch Auditorium, Milford High School, School Street, 8 p. m., May 17.
Pittsfield: Church Edifice, 17 Wendell Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Weymouth: Edw. B. Nevin School, 851 Main Street, South Weymouth, 7:45 p. m., May 20.

Michigan

Charlotte: Congregational Church, Bostwick and Lawrence Avenues, 8 p. m., May 18.
Coldwater: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 17.
Detroit (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 223 West Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 18.
Grand Rapids: East Grand Rapids High School, 8:15 p. m., May 18.
Houghton: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Marquette: Church Auditorium, Ridge and Blaker Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Muskegon: Central Campus Auditorium, 4 p. m., May 16.

Minnesota

Albert Lea: Church Edifice, Clark and Adams Streets, 8 p. m., May 21.

Missouri

Overland: Church Auditorium, Lackland Avenue and Midland Boulevard, 3 p. m., May 16.
St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 1133 Holly Hills Avenue, 8 p. m., May 20.
Webb City: High School Auditorium, Broadway and Washington Street, 3:15 p. m., May 16.

New Hampshire

Berlin: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 17.
Dover: Municipal Building, Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 21.
Keene: Unitarian Church, Washington Street, 8 p. m., May 18. Radiocast Station WKNE, 1290 kilocycles.

New Jersey

Dover: Church Edifice, 360 West Blackwell Street, 3:30 p. m., May 16.
Pitman: Broadway Theater, 3:30 p. m., May 16.
Rutherford: Rutherford Senior High School, 54 Elliott Place, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8 p. m., May 18.
Great Neck: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 17.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., May 20.
New York (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 311 West Eighty-third Street, 8 p. m., May 18.
Richmond Hill: Church Edifice, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., May 17.

Ohio

Alliance: Liberty Street School, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Athens: Athens High School Auditorium, West State Street, 8 p. m., May 18.
Canton: Timken Vocational High School Auditorium, West Tuscarawas Street at McKinley Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 18.
Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, Denison Avenue and West Ninety-eighth Street, 8 p. m., May 21.
Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 20.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Hamilton: Hamilton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 17.
Marion: Church Auditorium, Church Street and Mt. Vernon Avenue, 8 p. m., May 21.
Springfield: Senior High School Auditorium, 700 South Limestone Street, 8:15 p. m., May 20.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, 8 p. m., May 20.
Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Bellevue-Stratford Hotel Ballroom, Broad and Walnut Streets, 12:10 p. m., May 20.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

Texas

Abilene: City Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 20.
Eastland: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., May 18.
Odessa: Ector County Library, Seventh and North Lee Streets, 8 p. m., May 21.

West Virginia

Charleston: Daniel Boone Hotel Ballroom, Washington and Capitol Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 20.

Wisconsin

Ashland: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 18.
Chippewa Falls: Junior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 16.
Fond du Lac: Plymouth Congregational Church, 65 Sheboygan Street, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Green Bay: Washington Junior High School, 314 South Baird Street, 8:15 p. m., May 18.
Superior: Church Edifice, Nineteenth Street and John Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 17.
Wausau: First Methodist Church, Third and Franklin, 8:15 p. m., May 20.

Tin Tube Salvage Slumps in April

NEWARK, N. J., May 10 (AP) — Collection of collapsible tin tubes in the nation slumped last month, reports the Tin Salvage Institute, only reclaiming agency used for tin tubes in the country.

Tin was reclaimed during April from only 438,609 pounds of tubes, compared with 522,359 pounds in March. Last month's collections were expected to yield approximately 135,000 pounds of pure tin.

Consumers are required to turn in a used tube for each tube of shaving cream or tooth paste they purchase.

New Jersey collections last month were 4.68 per cent of the national total although the State's population is only 5.23 per cent in the nation, reported the Office of War Information.

Leader in the nation was New York State with 57,751 pounds during April, but this was 23,633 pounds under its March total. Pennsylvania was second with 32,873 pounds; Illinois third with 30,776 pounds, followed by California with 28,710 pounds, Ohio, 25,399 pounds, and New Jersey.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

DESERT SUN CAMP
San Jacinto Mountains, Idyllwild, California
July 1-Sept. 1 Boys 6-12 Girls 6-14
A summer for your son and daughter full of joyous mountain activity (and relaxation). Riding, pack trips, hiking, swimming; other sports; dancing under direction Norma Gould. Crafts, etc. Group co-operation and individual initiative are basic principles.
Write Desert Sun School, Mecca, Calif., until June 15. After June 15, Write Idyllwild, Calif.

CHAPPA CHALLA
Duxbury, Mass.
Separate camps — for girls, for boys. Day camps for boys and girls. Warm salt water bay. 10 mile beach. Riding, sailing. All sports included in tuition. Tutoring. 40 miles from Boston. Booklet.
Elizabeth M. Carleton, 918 Bradshaw St., Medford, Mass.

VAN HORN SUMMER CAMP
BEGINNING JUNE 21ST
For boys and girls—an out-of-door vacation on a 110-acre farm—30 miles from San Francisco. Horseback riding, tennis, swimming, hiking, barbecue suppers, camp fire games, craft-work, dramatics. Expert supervision.
MAE T. VAN HORN
Pleasant Acres Hayward, California

Hill Echo Pines Camp
on Indian Head Lake
Girls and Boys Bryantville, Mass. Ages 6-15
Ideal, exclusive, and co-educational; cabins; 32 acres pines and open field. Tennis, Crafts, First Aid, Photography, Agriculture, Swimming and other sports. Tutoring. Nurse. Experienced Counselors. Same management as Hill Echo School. Catalogue Carrie M. Hill, 84 Echo Street, Brockton, Mass. Tel. 7615

Bald Hill Farm
White Mountains, Conway, New Hampshire
Boys and Girls 8-12. July 3-Aug. 28.
Ideal vacation place for your child. Private home atmosphere, camp activity. Hiking, Swimming, Gardening, Nature Study. Limited enrollment. Full season $100.
Write Mrs. Marion Bickum Carter, Dir., Bald Hill Farm, Conway, N. H.
or tel. Boston representative—Richland 2012.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

SINGING RIDGE
300-Acre Wilderness Camp for Boys Near West Point and Bear Mountain in the Historic Hudson Valley
Riding at 3000-Acre Ranch. 100 Horses. Real Cowboys. Tennis—Trips—Complete Program—Private Lake—All Water Sports. Counselors Selected for Character and Ability. Campers Carefully Chosen—Limited to Fifty. Write for folder. Allan Dewey, Dir., R. F. D. #3, Peekskill, N. Y.

ABNAKI ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
43rd season, famous Vermont camp for boys 8-18, 3 divisions. DIRECT RAIL-ROAD SERVICE; protected location; trained leadership; ample equipment; learn-by-doing, character education programs; land and water sports. $136.00 season June 26-Aug. 21. Booklet. 120 Strong Building, Burlington, Vermont.

Camp SANGAMON for Boys 5-17
"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
Campers take part in all farm activities: care vegetables, raise acres of potatoes; woodcraft; shop; swimming; free riding; tennis; hiking to the Green Mts. Equal years. 2200 feet Bomoseen, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Smith Pittsford, Vt.

LEELANAU
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Established 1921
Camp for Boys
Vigorous physical development—Opportunities for patriotic farm work and accredited courses in mathematics, auto mechanics, electricity, radio, and shop—Leisure with fun and adventure of camp life in the north woods. Booklet. Arthur E. Hinz, Director.
Successful for adults under same management.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

INDIAN BROOK
Farm and Wilderness Camp
400 acres bordering wilderness lake in mountains of southern Vermont (Plymouth). Simple, unregimented, realistic activities: gardening, canning, cooking, sewing, care of stock, milking, construction, etc. All camp activities including canoeing. Camping trips in adjacent Coolidge State Forest. No uniforms. Limited 30 girls, 7-14. Same type of program as Timberlake for boys.
MRS. KENNETH B. WEBB, Dublin, N. H.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership . . . BOOKLET
Director: MISS MAUDE BEALS TURNER
Maple City, Michigan

SEA PINES 37th Season Four Age Groups 160
acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding. Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House Christmas Holidays. Sunday School nearby. Winter School. FAITH RICKFORD, Box M, East Brewster, Mass.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

NAWAKWA
POCONO PINES, PA. Girls 6 to 17. 18th Season. Mountain Camp on 2000-Acre Estate. Private lake; beach; cabins; boating, tennis, riding, arts and crafts, V projects; nature study. Campers escorted from N. Y. 4 Weeks $84. 8 Weeks $160. CHICKAGAMI for BOYS, opp. shore of lake. Booklet "M." N. Y. Office, 11 W. 42nd St. LO. 5-1880

CAMP LONG ACRES
Girls 4-16 East Aurora, N. Y.
Character development through well planned activities. Photography, riding, swimming, tennis, pioneering, crafts. Fresh vegetable garden. Excellent facilities. Very moderate fee. Catalogue on request.
MRS. FREDERICK H. KRANZ
95 Radcliffe Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

We Urge You to Buy Early

Because of wartime conditions, retailers will not have as many Nazareth styles on sale as they formerly had.
They will have modernly styled Nazareth underwear for infants one-year old and up, and serviceable styles for boys and girls up to 16 years.
Buy your spring and summer supply early—be sure you get Nazareth long-wearing quality—look for the name on each garment.

NAZARETH WAIST CO.
366 Broadway, Dept. M, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Braves Sparkle Before Best Hub Crowd of Year

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In a fifth-place tie with the Pittsburgh Pirates, the new and improved Braves enjoyed a short vacation today, marking time for the opening on Wednesday of the first invasion of the National League's western half. Tomorrow they play an exhibition at Braves Field with the Massachusetts Coast Guard nine, on which Jim Heagan of the Cleveland Indians and Lynn is the catcher and star. All servicemen will be admitted free to this game.

Just 24,656, the best local crowd of the year, paid to see the Braves and Dodgers play a double-header yesterday, and what they saw sent them home happy. The Braves battled the league leaders for 10 innings before dropping the opener, 5-4, and then came back with a sparkling 2-1 win in the nightcap. It was an afternoon of good fielding plays and just enough hitting.

Games Close

Win or lose, these 1943 Braves give you a good show, which, after all, is what the fan expects for his money. They split the week-end series of four games with the more powerful Dodgers and every game was close. With a little better pitching, the Braves would have won all four. Bases on balls gave the visitors two big runs in the opener, enough to win. But that's baseball. You have to give the Brooks credit for being able to capitalize.

Given his first chance to play regularly in the big leagues, Whitey Wietelmann is becoming as popular up here as he always was in the minors. His hustling and his sure pair of hands at shortstop have been factors in the good break-away of the Braves this spring, and lately his bat has come into play.

In the Dodger series he outshone Arky Vaughan, one of the best short fielders in the business. Wietelmann hit a sensational .533 for the four week-end contests, lifting his seasonal average to a good .313.

Masi Scored

It was Wietelmann who broke up yesterday's nightcap. With Phil Masi on first base and two out in the ninth inning, Whitey pushed a two-bagger to left-center field, and the flying Masi . . . a really fast, alert base runner . . . scored the run which gave Jim Tobin his second victory. In the wide-open territory between second and third, Whitey has smothered 24 putouts and 41 assists for a total of 65 chances without an error. And his hustle is catching.

The Brooklyn series was also the signal for Tommy Holmes to awaken in the batter's box. He pounded Leo Durocher's pitching for .438, despite the fact that Whit Wyatt blanked him in the second game Sunday. Crowd pleasing also was Johnny McCarthy's fancy work around first base. An anything-down-there-is-out attitude already surrounds McCarthy's berth and his catching of foul flies is the best seen here for some time. He is hitting .304.

Sox Seventh

The Red Sox today are seventh in the American League as they move toward St. Louis and the start of their initial western tour. The Croninmen simply are not hitting. Too heavy a burden rests on the mound staff. The story is told in such averages as Lupien .162, Tabor .171, Peacock .219, Lake .237, Doerr .257, and McBride .278. Cronin had to bench Tabor and take over third base himself. He had to bench Simmons.

Last week the Sox were in seven straight one-run games and lost five of them. With their power of a year ago, they would have captured them all, no doubt. But this is another year.

Faint hope was revived in the Washington series, which closed yesterday with a double victory for the Senators, when Eddie Lake began hitting. The rookie shortstop did .467 for the series. He needs help, however.

Sports Around the Town

Having fully lived up to all expectations, M. I. T.'s favored sailors today boasted the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association's National championship crown, having edged Harvard and seven other crews in a week-end of dinghy sailing on the Charles River Basin.

The Engineers scored 10 firsts in 18 events to wind up with a total of 152 points, with the Crimson seven points in the rear. It was the closest finish in the history of the competition, in which the award is the Morss Memorial Trophy.

Tech's Harold Voericke led all skippers with a total of 81 points, with Harvard's George O'Day a close second with 79. Sam Parkinson and John Burton, who alternated with Voericke and O'Day, also turned in admirable performances.

Other schools in the competition scored as follows: Brown 123, Coast Guard 110, Northeastern 102, Williams 99, Dartmouth 80, Stevens Tech 76, and Haverford 62.

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How often the Braves have drawn a good Sunday crowd at Allston, only to kick away one or two games in disappointing fashion. But yesterday they filled the grandstand and bleachers and proceeded to put on an exhibition worthy of contenders. Unlike Brave teams of the recent past, this one can score runs. Because of this improved attack, they can come from behind, and have done so several times this spring. An early three or four-run enemy rally no longer carries the weight it once did.

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A bill permitting Sunday baseball games to continue beyond the 6:30 p. m. closing deadline during the war emergency, provided the second game of a Sunday doubleheader is started before 4:30 p. m., was given a favorable report today by the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs. Representative John E. Powers (D) of Boston filed the measure.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is getting to be a habit for the Rams of Rhode Island State to win the New England intercollegiate track title. Saturday they won it again at Boston College's Alumni Field for the fifth time in six seasons. Despite the Rams' victory, however, individual stars of the meet were to be found in performers from other schools, notably New Hampshire's Boo Morcom, who high jumped, broad jumped, and pole vaulted his way to three titles; B. C.'s Herb McKenley, who won both sprints in impressive times; and Holy Cross's Chet Lakomski, who doubled in the shot-put and discus. Final tabulations among the leaders found Rhode Island with 34 points, New Hampshire with 26⅛, Maine with 18⅛, B. C. with 13⅛, Springfield with 13, and Holy Cross with 12.

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The defending title-holder, Dick Casey Club of Dorchester, will meet Lawley's Shipyard at Town Field, Dorchester, and the Navy Yard A. A. will face Watertown Arsenal at Lee Playground, Dorchester, in opening games tonight in the Boston Park Department Senior Baseball League. Appropriate ceremonies are to mark the occasion at Town Field

♪ ♪ ♪

In the first N. E. P. G. A. amateur-pro tourney of the season, Tom Mahan and Dr. J. J. Grady of United Shoe covered their home course in 68 strokes yesterday to lead a field of 24 pairs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's Moe Berg came within an ace of pitching a no-hitter against Northeastern Saturday, being foiled when Henry Barteloni's sixth-inning slow roller down the foul line stayed in fair territory. The Crimson nine won the game 3—0. In the other local college game Saturday Worcester Tech defeated Boston University 4—1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Navy's three crews — varsity, jayvee, and freshman—swept the Severn River Saturday in the Childs Cup Regatta. In the varsity race, M. I. T. was second; in the jayvee race, Penn was second; and in the freshman contest, M. I. T. was second. Despite the Navy victories, however, the Midshipmen did not win the Childs Cup, which is up for competition among Princeton, Penn, and Columbia only. By coming in third, but first among the cup eligibles, Princeton took home the cup. However, Navy did win the Alumni Cup, which is in competition between Navy and Princeton.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Ryan	2	1	2	1	3	1.000
Masi	15	3	5	0	0	.333
Gentile	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Workman	57	7	18	1	7	.316
Wietelmann	48	8	15	0	5	.313
McCarthy	56	7	17	0	5	.304
Burns	44	4	13	1	3	.295
Klutts	34	4	10	0	4	.294
Ross	58	9	15	2	7	.259
Creeden	4	0	1	0	1	.250
Holmes	55	8	13	0	1	.236
Joost	57	6	12	1	5	.211
Poland	16	2	2	0	3	.125
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Fox	43	6	14	0	2	.326
Partee	32	6	10	0	4	.313
McBride	54	6	15	0	2	.278
Doerr	70	5	18	1	7	.257
Lake	59	7	14	0	2	.237
Cronin	22	1	5	0	2	.227
Simmons	36	3	8	0	7	.222
Peacock	32	2	7	0	2	.219
Miles	17	2	3	0	2	.176
Tabor	41	2	7	0	2	.171
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167
Lupien	68	9	11	0	0	.162
Garrison	36	2	5	0	1	.139
Lazor	19	2	2	0	1	.105

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Gone But Not Forgotten

Wide World

Helped Produce Upset of the Fall

Mention of last fall's football campaign brings to mind thoughts of the Holy Cross-Boston College football game and the startling 55-12 upset recorded by the Crusaders from Worcester. Here are four Holy Cross starters in that game, shown in their new capacities as Army privates at Fort Eustis, Va. More familiarly they are known as End Bill Swiacki, over the ball, and Fullback Bob Sullivan, Halfback Johnny Bezemes, and Quarterback Ray Ball, left to right in the rear.

Powerful Cadets Take Heptagonal Track Meet Title

PHILADELPHIA, May 10 (AP)—A powerful and well-balanced team of Cadets, representing the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, swept to a record-breaking victory in the annual Heptagonal track meet on Franklin Field Saturday. The Cadets piled up 88 5-6 points to finish far ahead of Cornell, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Columbia.

The Army total was 23 points above the previous team record set by victorious Harvard last year. The Cantabs did not defend their title. In all, Army accounted for five first places in the 15 events, winding up with a victory in the one-mile relay in which Cadet Johnny Morris spun a 48.7 quarter mile on the anchor leg.

Only one new meet record was set, that by Bill Vessie, towering Columbia sophomore who high jumped 6 feet 4¾ inches to eclipse the former mark of 6 feet 3½ inches held jointly by L. E. Murdock of Cornell and Don Blount of Dartmouth.

Cornell tallied 38 points to finish second ahead of Penn by a half point. Princeton was credited with 35½ points and Columbia 28⅛.

Midshipmen Win College Golf At Springdale Club

PRINCETON, N. J., May 10 (AP)—Navy swept all six twosome matches yesterday, overcame an early Princeton lead built up in the morning foursomes, and won the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association championship over the Springdale course.

Princeton took two foursome matches in the forenoon to lead Navy 2 to 1. The two teams entered the finals by posting the best medal play scores yesterday of the nine teams entered.

Bill Lewis, Navy lead-off man, evened the score by defeating Capt. Wally Kearns of Princeton, 5 and 4, in the first of the twosomes. The next three Navy players all came from behind after the first nine to take their matches and put the team title on ice.

Dave Paul had to go 20 holes to defeat Tom Tompkins and Jim Stephens dropped in a birdie on the 18th to defeat Bill Campbell 1 up.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Dodgers Still the Dodgers

The West will be interested to know that although the war and rationing have changed a lot of things, its heavy hand rests lightly on the cocky heads of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Driven by Durocher, they are the same old "Bums," bullying themselves around the league, overpowering the opposition offensively and verbally, and rolling up an early advantage in the pennant race which may not soon be whittled down.

There was a feeling, back in January, that with MacPhail gone, the Rickey influence might temper the rowdy brothers of Flatbush. But not even Branch could break down the castle which Durocher has spent two-plus years building at Ebbets Field.

In Good Voice

Durocher showed us in Boston over the week end that abbreviated wartime spring training was no handicap to his voice. He still can out-shout any two men east of the Pacific, including Mr. Frick's umpires. Babe Pinelli tossed him off the field Saturday afternoon last, but before leaving, Leo made enough noise to stir the pigeons on the Cambridge side of the Charles River. Then, the following afternoon, Lippy Leo continued the heated discussion as he approached the plate with his lineup. Not even the "Star-Spangled Banner" could interrupt him.

Flanked by Pinelli and Al Barlick, Durocher stood, cap over heart, as the strains of the national anthem floated across the field, gabbing faster than a sports announcer describing a 50-yard sprint.

For two weeks, the Dodgers will now get a taste of the same competition which shattered Billy Southworth's dream of a fast start in the West. The four western clubs move into the East on Wednesday, with the Pirates at Ebbets Field, the Cardinals at Braves Field, the Reds at Phillie and the Cubs at the Polo Grounds. In a little while, therefore, we will have a clearer picture of the flag situation, dominated a year ago by the Cardinals and Dodgers.

Chief disappointments in the race so far are the Cubs and Giants. The Cubs have been hitting better than a seventh place ball club, yet leave too many men on base. Their pitching, too, has been spotty. Only Bithorn and Passeau appear in shape. The Giants' attack is feeble.

The American League race is settling to a more normal gait, at least for some clubs. The Browns show signs of rallying and hope to fatten their win column these two weeks against the touring eastern clubs.

Yankees First

Meanwhile, the Yankees are in their customary berth at the head of the ladder, thanks to a surprising superiority over the disappointing Red Sox. In eight dates this spring, the Yanks have won seven, the Sox one. Charley Keller's hitting and that high class McCarthy pitching staff is the story.

Already there is support for Washington as a first division outfit, a jump of at least three notches over 1942. The improvement is traced to a well-conditioned mound staff, the addition of Bob Johnson's bat to the attack and, of course, the managerial spark of Ossie Bluege. If sound, heads-up strategy can help a team move up the standing, Bluege will be a success, as everyone who knows him thinks he will be.

The nation's Capital, jammed from basement to roof, is turning out in support of this Bluege surge. Clark Griffith couldn't have picked a better year to win. "Griff" even talks of the pennant.

Dutton Is Named Director of NHL For Next Season

MONTREAL (AP)—Mervyn (Red) Dutton has been named Managing Director of the National Hockey League. Former manager of the Brooklyn Americans, Dutton has been Acting President of the league since the passing several months ago of Frank Calder.

Announcemnt of Dutton's appointment made no mention of a new President and it was learned that the league would be operated next season—perhaps for the duration—by Dutton and the two-man Executive Committee of Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers and E. W. Bickle of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Two changes in the six-man Board of Governors saw Senator Donat Raymond of the Montreal Canadiens succeed L. Peto, and Art Ross of the Boston Bruins replace R. F. Duncan. Other members are James Norris of Detroit, Major Bickle for Toronto, Patrick for the Rangers, and W. J. Tobin of Chicago.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	5	.722
Cleveland	10	6	.625
Detroit	8	7	.533
Washington	10	9	.526
St. Louis	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	8	11	.421
Boston	6	12	.333
Chicago	5	10	.333

Results May 9

Washington 3, Boston 2 (10 in's).
Washington 8, Boston 2.
New York 13, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 4, New York 3.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 5 (13 in's).
St. Louis 7, Cleveland 5.
Chicago 3, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1 (11 in'ings).

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	12	6	.667
St. Louis	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	9	8	.529
Boston	7	7	.500
Pittsburgh	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	7	8	.467
Chicago	7	10	.412
New York	6	11	.353

Results May 9

Brooklyn 5, Boston 4. (10 inns.).
Boston 2, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 8, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 3. (Tie.)
Chicago 13, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 3, New York 2.
Philadelphia 3, New York 1.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Maybe this isn't the best time to be talking football, since spring practice this year proved only that nobody knows what football will be like next fall . . . But when you talk to Jack Lavelle, eventually you talk football, and generally you come up with some fresh ideas on the subject . . . Jack, you remember is the old Notre Dame guard who coaches a New York high school team and in his spare time is about the best grid scout in the business.

♪ ♪ ♪

The suggestion that "informal" football may do away with a lot of scouting brings a pained look to Lavelle's round face . . . "Scouting," he argues, "is what makes football games good. It's football's new service for the quick dissemination of information. A scout sees some new trick or a new defense, brings back the information, and the first thing you know all the coaches are trying it—if they have the material . . . Do you know," Jack asks "I've actually had college coaches ask me what was meant by a looping line? . . . How long do you think it would take them to learn things without scouting?"

♪ ♪ ♪

The gag about the postman's day off isn't a gag to Pete Ladislaw. He took time off from delivering the mail the other day and delivered most of the winning shots for his team in the Garden City, L. I., Country Club's best ball golf tourney . . . Which brings up Mike Cestone's retort when somebody suggested that he'd regain his tennis form if he took a little more exercise. "You come over to Montclair and carry the mail bag over my route on magazine days and you'll find I get plenty of exercise." . . . Johnny Grill pitched his third consecutive one-hit baseball game for John Hay High in Cleveland last week . . . Quite a hay pitcher.

♪ ♪ ♪

Marine baseball fans at the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Station are excited about their brother double-play combination of Edward and Henry Melillo of Somerville, Mass. Eddie looks and plays a lot like Phil Rizzuto . . . Capt. Johnny Pingel, former Detroit Lions half back, has been transferred to Fort Benning.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

American Association

Milwaukee 2-3, St. Paul 1-11.
Louisville 1-4, Toledo 0-3.
Indianapolis 1-1, Columbus 0-2.
Minneapolis at Kansas City, postponed.

International League

Toronto 1-2, Syracuse 0-8.
Rochester 8-1, Baltimore 1-2.
Montreal 5-7, Jersey City 2-1.
Buffalo 7, Newark 6.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 3-0, San Francisco 0-1.
Oakland 5-4, Sacramento 0-12.
Hollywood 11-3, San Diego 4-13.
Los Angeles 7-2, Portland 6-1.

Southern Association

New Orleans 6-1, Birmingham 3-8.
Little Rock 19-3, Memphis 3-3.
Chattanooga 10-9, Knoxville 8-9.
Nashville 7, Atlanta 4.

Eastern League

Hartford 3-6, Springfield 2-5.
Albany 3-4, Utica 0-2.
Binghamton 3-2, Elmira 1-4.
Wilkes-Barre 2, Scranton 1.

Big Ten football teams will play approximately half their games at Army and Navy posts next fall.

Dashes Seen As Exciting In N. Y. Meet

The crowning of new I. C. 4-A. sprints champion or champions to succeed Barney Ewell in the 100- and 200-yard dashes will develop exciting competition next Saturday in the 67th annual association track and field championships at Triborough Stadium, Randalls Island.

More colleges are represented in the 100-yard sprint than in any other event on the 16-event program. Twenty-eight colleges have named a total of 75 speedsters for the century. The 220 has the biggest entry of all—85 men—from 26 colleges.

Three Sweeps

Ewell, running for Penn State, swept the 100 and 220 three straight years, tying the I. C. 4-A. mark of 9.6 seconds and setting a 220-yard mark of 20.7 seconds. His clockings of 9.5 and 20.5 last year in his farewell were disallowed owing to a tailwind.

There is no dearth of challengers eager to pick up Ewell's sprint diadems. But the foremost bidder appears to be Private Harvey Kelsey, Princeton's accelerated sophomore, who will make his first and last varsity showing on Saturday in these intercollegiates. A 9.5 century and 21.2 furlong man at Andover, the Pittsfield, Mass., youth has not been beaten outdoors since he entered Princeton.

Set Princeton Record

He set a Princeton all-time record of 9.6 in the 100 as a freshman last year when he also ran the 220 in 21.2. This spring, coming back after an injury last fall in a landmine explosion during maneuvers, he won the 100 at the Penn Relays decisively, beating Ewell among others, and then won the 100 in the Ivy League meet on Saturday. He has swept the 100 and 220 in all dual and triangular meetings, returning 9.8 and 22 flat despite windy conditions.

Kelsey is big and strong with a nine-foot stride. He will have a tougher job than Ewell ever faced, for the sprinters will run six heats and finals in all in one day, if they get to the finals in both dashes, whereas formerly the sprinters ran their trial heats on the first day, and the semifinals and finals on the second day.

Chief Rivals

Charley Shaw, of Cornell, runner-up to Ewell in both sprints last year, looms as one of Kelsey's chief rivals. Another is Eddie Conwell, N. Y. U. freshman, who defeated Kelsey and Shaw for the I. C. 4.-A. indoor 60-yard title in the New York Garden last March. Conwell won both sprints in the Metropolitan meet, showing he was sound again after suffering a slight pull in the Penn relays.

Herbert McKenley, from the British West Indies, representing Boston College, is another fast entrant. He has swept the 100, 220, and 440 in three straight dual meets this spring, and Jack Ryder says he's good. John Morris and Bernard Rogers of Army, Herb Rubin of N. Y. U. and Jim Pettit of Navy, are the other bidders for scoring places in the sprint finals which shape up as worth-while speed tests.

Offer for Rams

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Ted Collins, manager of Kate Smith of radio fame, has offered to purchase Cleveland's franchise in the National Football League.

Contacted at Los Angeles, Collins said he had been negotiating for the Rams but hasn't received a reply to his offer.

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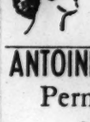

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EDWARD F. GRUVER CO.
BOOKBINDERS and PAPER RULERS
Finest equipped Bindery in Washington for Library Editions, Blank Books, Loose Leaf, Pamphlets, Gold Stamping, Map Mounting, Albums and Plastic Binding. Complete stock of Calf, Kid, Morocco, Snake, Levants, Suede, Alligator and especially Ana leathers for de luxe binding by hand.
1211 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. National 0132

SEE NEXT PAGE

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued from previous page)

Chevy Chase Transfer & Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 2010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

Maine

AUBURN

INSURANCE
Your Insurance Problems can be handled by us promptly.
Phone 1020 or 244
MILLER INSURANCE AGENCY
H. A. Baird, Mgr. 51 Court St.

Visit Our Fountain
ANDERSON & BRIGGS INC
Cor. Court and Main Sts., Auburn, Me.

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower
SEEDS
E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Don't Throw Those Old Shoes Away!
We repair them as promptly as possible.
Vickery's Shoe Repair Shop
"Shoes Rebuilt"
134 TURNER STREET

BANGOR

Stokol Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
125 Franklin Street Dial 2-2191

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

ETTA R. THAYER
Millinery
The Hat Shop for Discriminating Women
46½ Main Street—Dial 8779

LEWISTON

USE COUPON 17
to buy quality shoes at
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine
Stores also in Portland, Augusta, Rumford
FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

Sears, Roebuck and Company
212 Main Street
Phone 5100

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SIXTY YEARS
on the same corner
attest our Reliability in the jewelry line!
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
PORTLAND, MAINE

MAYTIME IS COTTON TIME
May brings us Summer and a gala assortment of refreshingly cool summer cotton dresses. See our grand assortments from several departments.
$2.50 to $7.95
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
244A High Street Portland, Maine

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL-McALLISTER COAL
PHONE 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

Let Us Supply Your Baby Needs
BABY FOOD—BINKY TOYS
TOILET REQUISITES
THE HOTEL PHARMACY
(EASTLAND HOTEL)
Phone 3-3371

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND, MAINE

Buy War Stamps and Bonds
J. A. MERRILL & CO
Jewelers
503 Congress St., Portland, Me.

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 2 to 6 p. m. Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Botany
WRINKLE-PROOF NECKWEAR
$1.00
Concord's Exclusive Agent
BROWN & BATCHELDER

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Grade A Guernsey Milk
from our own dairy
FRESH EGGS
ROBERT L. STILSON
130 Clinton Street Tel. 3274-W

HATS
that are "Tops"
with women who know the why-and-wherefore of a smart ensemble!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

DOVER

Webb's Grocery
158 Washington St.
Tel. 75 We Deliver
MEATS and PROVISIONS

Say It With Flowers
from
Garrison Hill Greenhouses
GARRISON HILL TEL. 8
Something that all may enjoy

HUGHES SHOE STORE
TEL. 238
Morrill Bldg., for Up-to-Date Footwear
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
—Treadeasy Shoes for Women—Also Vitality Shoes for Women

FOR A QUICK TASTY LUNCH
HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 385-M
412 Central Ave.
On the Bridge
Open 6 a. m. to 1 a. m.

DAERIS RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Quality Food Fountain Specialties
We Make Our Own Ice Cream
Afternoon Tea Served
MORRILL BUILDING

MEATS—FISH—OYSTERS
GROCERIES—FOWL
We Deliver
MONARCH PRODUCTS

THE PEOPLES MARKET
427 Central Avenue Tel. 480

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

YOUR SPRING HATS AND DRESSES
are in great variety at
MICHEL'S
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 764-M

THE NEWEST AND SMARTEST HATS FOR MEN
MALLORY AND STETSON
at
Farnham's
FARNHAM'S-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 220

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5043 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dress Up Your Rooms—Make Them Look Friendly But Buy for Beauty, Quality and Comfort
C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

Visit Petticoat Alley
at
FLOYD'S

Get Your
STROOCK WOOL COAT
from a wide selection at
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Largest Dept. Store

D W OIL CORP.
Furnace and Range Oil
Phone 5004 514 Harvard St.

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Golinas PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

ORDER NOW
Memorial Day Flowers
Victory Garden Plants
FLORALIA FLORIST
29 Hanover Street Tel. 309

It's Pariseau's Famous for Good Cotton Dresses
This, More Than Any Other, Is the Year for America's Native Fabric
COTTON SHOP—MAIN FLOOR
PARISEAU'S

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Savings Bank of Newport
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square

EASTER CARDS
Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I. Phone 2272

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 3600

BURKE'S SHOE STORE
220 Thames Street
Rhythm Step for Women
BOSTONIANS and WRIGHT'S ARCH PRESERVERS *for Men*
DR. CHASE'S SHOES *for Children*

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Pitt and Princess Streets
Alex. 2525 Temple 5390

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts

NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Dial 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIG STAR Super MARKETS and LITTLE STAR STORES
MODERN FOOD MARKETS
Conveniently located throughout
VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA

GROVES MARKETS
QUALITY GROCERIES—MEATS VEGETABLES—FISH
3820 Granby St.
1517 Colley Ave.
ROBT. G. RAWLS, Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS, Vice-Pres.

DAVID A. RAWLS, INC.
Gowns Chapeaux
Wraps Furs
Sports
108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Cambeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

LOUIS ILIAD'S
Leading Rug Cleaning Plant in Tidewater Virginia
Oriental Rug Sales and Service
Rugs Cleaned, Repaired
Mothproofed, Stored
TERMS: CASH
Dial 23342 624 Botetourt Street

RICHMOND

Kem-Tone
For Painting Walls, Ceilings
For Painting Over Wall Paper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1017 E. Main Phone 25765

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

ROANOKE

Propst-Childress Shoe Co.
FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY
ESTABLISHED 1918
304 S. JEFFERSON STREET
Mail Orders Filled

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Sunbeam Enriched Bread
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

The Radford Paint Co.
Wallpaper
Paints, Oils, Varnishes
114 Washington St. W. Phone 28-159

THE NEW MODERN
FRANKENBERGER'S
West Virginia's Largest and Finest
STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

Arrow Rug Company
Carpets Cleaned and Repaired
Portable Cleaning Equipment
Linoleum Floor Covering
1005 E. Wash. Street Phone 24-554

CLARKSBURG

O. J. Morrison Stores Co.
A Department Store
DEPENDABILITY
for Over 50 Years
SERVING IN PRINCIPAL WEST VIRGINIA CITIES

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Summer Heat is more destructive to Furs than moths.
In our storage vaults your furs are kept in chilled, filtered and conditioned air under the care of expert furriers, and it costs so little.

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
236 Milford St.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

ART LINEN SHOP
Shop of Exclusive Departments
- LINENS
- LINGERIE
- ACCESSORIES
- INFANTS' WEAR

309-11 Ninth Street

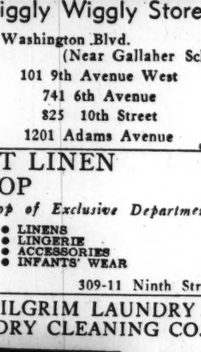
PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC "Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Only the Best in Recapping and Vulcanizing
"Official Tire Inspector"
We service all makes of appliances.
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 5171

METHENY SHOE SHOP
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET DIAL 4932

AMSBARY AND JOHNSON
Men's Clothing
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth Street Phone 4669

Crossword Quiz Answers



WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING

"It's the cut that counts"
Let us cut your hair to bring out the beauty of your natural wave.
Special attention given to children
McCOY BEAUTY SHOP
108 Maple Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4300, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharine's, Peterborough, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1223

BRYSON GRAHAM CO., LIMITED
Upholstering a Speciality
Ottawa's oldest department store

SHOES OF QUALITY AND COMFORT
Armstrong & Richardson
79 Sparks St. 3-1222

Omega Watches
English Sheffield
Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

Beesly's Drug Stores and Restaurants
90 Sparks St. and 220 Elgin St.
Next to Elgin Theatre

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1843
301 BANK STREET 5-1497

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurised
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Distinctive Greeting Cards
FRANK JARMAN LTD.
P. W. MILLS, MGR. 845 BANK STREET - OTTAWA
Fine art dealers for nearly half a century

Kenneth McDonald & Sons
LIMITED
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
—since 1876—
Ask for Catalogue
60 Market Square 3-8401

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HERE'S TRUE ECONOMY
The hard-to-do-at-home sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths, and spreads are ironed in this service, the balance of the bundle is returned damp. Here is extra value at a low price. Try Economy Service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

All Makes Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service Office Machines
48½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST., E.
EL. 8671

ACKLAND & McGRATH
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
Storage and Repairs
Phone: WAverley 1464 408 Yonge St.

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 MACPHERSON AVE. HUDSDALE 3009

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING
Prices $7.75 up
Shoes for Men and Women
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
HOME FURNISHINGS
Prices on request
CALL Dechaux FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

If It's Piece Goods It's
MARSHALLS
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Wools and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. Marq. 9439

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★ DOllard 4601

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W HA. 9231

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas, Exclusive of U. S. Forces
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9022, 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

(Continued from previous page)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-6297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Clothes Pay Dividends

At any time only the best is the most economical, but in times like these good clothes pay really big dividends in longer wear and continued smartness. Because we have never allowed our standards to drop you may be assured of the same high quality as ever when you shop here.

Complete Apparel for All Men

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

European Classified

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 73, Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 5736.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests. Comfortable, quiet, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Warrington St., London, W. 9
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/- Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Abb. 7348.

FLATS TO LET

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £275-£365 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
Linen and Underwear send to
THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY,
88, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.
Phone Acorn 1794.
Silks and Woollies special attention.

POST WANTED

LITERARY service or research undertaken by lady with ideas; broad and specialized experience: business letter writing, journalism, international affairs. Box W-1020, BCM/CSM, London, W C 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles, Tel. MAI 2634.

PUTNEY, 11 Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15 —Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath. E. L. from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional); 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2318.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist, J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Rd., Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone LIBerty 5736.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square
Regent Street, London, W. 1 Gerrard 5187

TEACHERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR SPEAKING VOICE?
MARY HAMLIN, L. R. A. M.
Teacher of voice-production, will help you speak clearly and confidently.
Inquiries:
183B, Sutherland Avenue, London, W. 9.
Cunningham 1818.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127.
Rents Collected Valuations

TYPEWRITERS

URGENTLY WANTED!
all Makes TYPEWRITERS for Cash
Blue Seal Products, Ltd.
106-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2
(opp. Holborn Tube). 'Phone Holborn 3696

TYPEWRITING

EXPERIENCED TYPIST, own machine, requires work at home. Private lessons given in Shorthand, Typewriting. Terms moderate. Mrs. Bartholomew, 35, Colville Terrace, London, W. 11. Bay. 3059.

UPHOLSTERING

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc. Brighten dull days. 82, Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv 6239

England

LONDON

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2548 (2 lines)
(Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

F. WARREN & CO'S COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
66, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 2722

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9091. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of Charles N. Baber LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements.
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green

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Coats of Arms of United Nations

Editor's Note: Bolivia, the latest country to join the United Nations' ranks, will be represented in this series of articles at a later date. From time to time other nations will be included in this feature in the event that they join the Allies.

By Margaret Whittemore

31—Guatemala

The national blue and white flag of Guatemala, adopted in 1871, bears on the central vertical white stripe the official coat of arms which is omitted on the merchant flag. This coat of arms, also decreed in 1871, consists of a seal with two rifles and two swords of gold entwined by laurel branches in a field of blue. A scroll in the center has the inscription: "Libertad, 15 de Setiembre de 1821." (Liberty, 15th of September, 1821.)

Perched on the scroll is a long-tailed, crested quetzal, the national bird of Guatemala, symbol of the independence and autonomy of the nation. This beautiful bird appears on stamps; and one of the coins, the unit of exchange, is named for it.

The quetzal is a true bird of freedom and never survives captivity. Its home is in the "cloud-bathed jungles," 6,000 feet above sea level. The striking tail plumes, sometimes reaching a length of three feet, were sometimes worn by Mayan chiefs. None but the royal family were allowed to wear them.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bou Ficha (bo͞o fē′-shȧ) — Coastal town 14 miles north of Enfidaville, Tunisia.

Carloforte (kär′-lô-fôr′-tȧ) —Seaport of Italy, and site of harbor installations bombed by the Allies.

El Djem (ĕl jăm′)—Town 40 miles north of Sfax, Tunisia.

Goubellat (go͞o′-bĕ′-lȧ′) — Town in Tunisia.

Menzel-Timime (măn′-zĭl tă-mēm′)—Airport in Tunisia.

Prioux, Gen. René Jacques (rē-nȧ′ zhȧk prē′-o͞o′) — General Giraud's Secretary General for Military Affairs in North Africa.

Raczyński, Count Edward (rä-chin′-y′-skė) — Foreign Minister of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

Sikorsky, Dr. Igor (ē′-gôr sĭ-kôr′-skĭ) — Aviation expert, and inventor of the first practical helicopter.

Somigli, Admiral Eduardo (ȧ-dwär′-dô sô-mē′-lyė) — Italian Commander-in-Chief of Naval Forces protecting merchant traffic.

Wadi el Akarit (wä′-dĭl ä-kä′-rēt)—River 20 miles north of Gabès, Tunisia.

Anapa (ȧ-nä′-pä)—Russian port on the Black Sea.

Kairouan (kēr′-wän′) — Town of Tunisia, south of Tunis.

Konotop (kō′-nō-tôp′)—Key military base of the Ukraine, Soviet Russia.

Kuban (ko͞o-bän′-y′)—River of Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ėnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Women's Work

The Ordnance Department of the Army is using women in more than 30 different occupations, from ballisticians to welders.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some American Flags Have a Yellow Fringe?

In a recent letter, Miss M. W. H., of Fremont, Neb., writes: "Our American flag is displayed in many places with a yellow fringe. My questions are: (1) Who first put the yellow fringe on our flag; (2) who authorized it; and (3) when was this addition made?"

According to the U. S. War Department, "For a number of years there has been prescribed in army regulations a yellow fringe for the different colors and standards of organizations in the Army. The War Department, however, knows of no law or regulation which either requires or prohibits the placing of a yellow fringe on the flag of the United States."

In the section on Flags, Colors, Standards, and Guidons, the Army regulations state: National colors for dismounted regiments . . . will be of silk, a wool bunting for service colors, 4 feet 4 inches on the pike by 5 feet 6 inches fly. . . . The color will be trimmed on three edges with a knotted fringe of yellow silk 2½ inches wide."

Further data from the War Department states that "in 1895 the fringe was added to the Stars and

Stripes for all regiments of the army. This is the first date when it was made official. It may be stated that the fringe on the Stars and Stripes is a "fringe" only, and is of no value or significance as a part of the flag, but that a border on the Stars and Stripes would be a very different thing and whether of white or of yellow, as representing silver or gold, would materially alter the flag."

Thus it would seem that custom and army regulations support the use of a yellow fringe on regimental colors, but that no good reason is apparent for the use of the fringe on flags for other organizations or purposes. The position held by many is that our flag, as adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777, was free from fringe or other adornment and needs no added decoration.

National headquarters of the United States Flag Association, however, is reported as not considering it improper to add a gold or yellow fringe to the Stars and Stripes. —W. P. Keasbey

Army Has Its Odd Jobs

Wide World Photos

Corporal Steve Sutori of Bridgeport, Conn., shown at his unusual Army job of "unbuttoning" old uniforms at the basic training center at Atlantic City, N. J. A member of the Quartermaster's Corps, Corporal Sutori cuts buttons off old uniforms; the brass buttons, discontinued in making new uniforms, are melted down for other uses. The discarded clothes are rewoven into blankets.

Wide World

Sergeant Tommy Dorsey, a full-blooded American Lenape Indian formerly of the Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Indian Reservation, pictured at his unique job of creating likenesses of Hirohito on rifle-range targets. Sergeant Dorsey was commissioned by the Albany Institute of History and Art to paint Indian art before his induction into the Army.

Bacon for Britain

Approximately 7,000 tons of bacon were produced by British Pig Clubs of amateur pig raisers in 1942.

In Lighter Vein

A Case of Libel

An employee, guiding a guest through a Detroit newspaper plant, was explaining the city room layout.

"On this side are the reporters. They write, but can't spell. On that side are the copyreaders. They spell, but can't write."

Confusion Reigns

While in Europe, world-famous violinist Mischa Elman was introduced one evening to an elderly viscountess.

"Oh, I'm so happy to meet you," she explained. "The last time I saw you, you were just a curly haired boy of 10 in a Prince Albert-suit."

"That must have been very long ago," commented the violinist. "My son is older than that."

"Is that so?" she said politely. "And does he play the violin, too?"

"A little," replied Elman.

"How nice!" cried the viscountess. "Maybe some day he'll become another Heifetz!" — Milwaukee Journal.

"War Work"

Hollywood, Calif.

A Negro janitor in one of the large Hollywood studios, in addition to his daily chores, has selected his form of "war work." All sorts of special little services are rendered in preparing offices for the arrival of the occupants—fresh drinking water is placed near at hand—bowls of flowers appear without explanation—a cheery morning greeting is ready for the more grim-looking arrivals, perhaps heavy-hearted from lack of news of loved ones. On being thanked, he expressed his philosophy thus: "Well, there's a lot of talk about morale in the services, so I think I'll do my bit by uplifting the morale of those left behind!"

National Parks

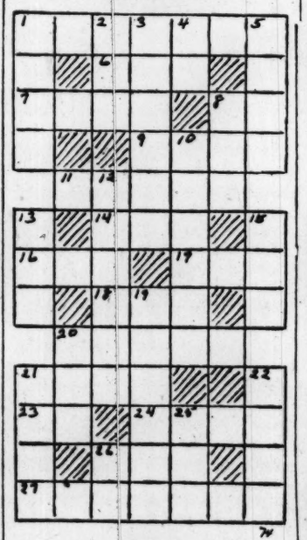
Nearly 22,000,000 acres of land are now included in national parks and national monuments under the supervision of the National Park Service.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou hast enlarged my steps under me, that my feet did not slip.—Ps. 18:36

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

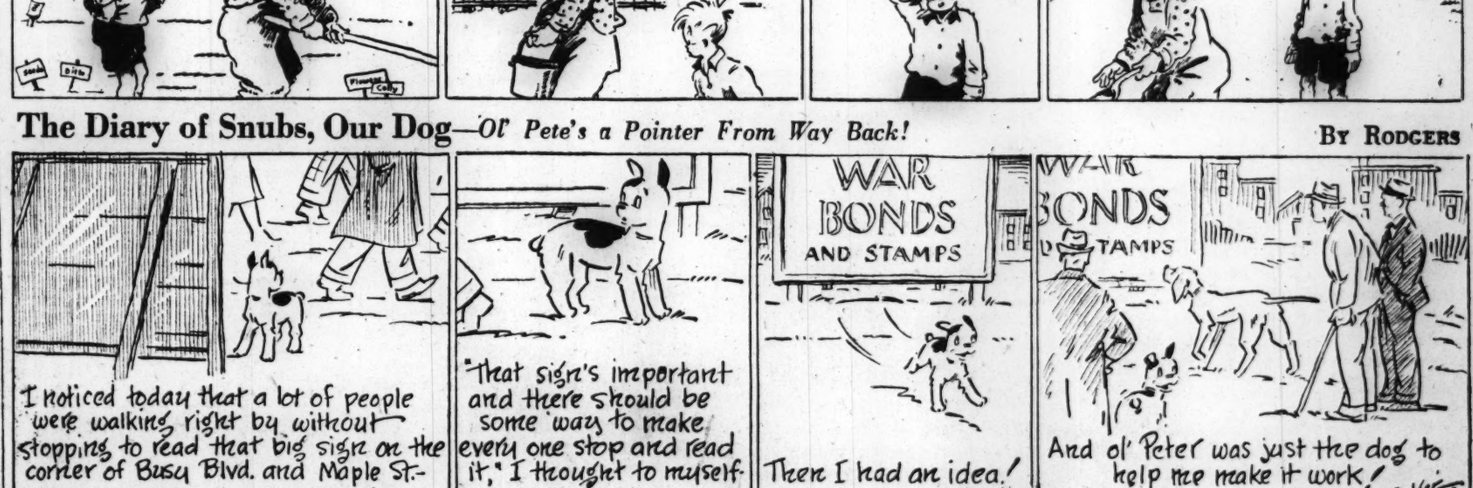
1—Who wrote "Sir Guy the Crusader"?
6—What are the "rugged" trees of Gray's "Elegy" (sing.)?
7—What is fluid rock from a volcano?
8—What is a plural ending of certain nouns from the Hebrew?
9—What is first name of author of "The Call of the Canyon"?
11—Uriah Heep is what in "David Copperfield"?
14—Branch.
16—Who is the Irish waif who is titular hero of a Kipling novel?
17—How does Reginald Heber describe Greenland's mountains?
18—Place for sleeping.
20—Who is hero of a narrative poem by Tennyson?
21—The forehead is what?
23—Neuter pronoun.
24—Which of Adam's sons kept sheep?
26—Exist.
27—Who was a noted American humorist and story writer?

Down

1—You might enjoy what sport at Pinehurst, N. C.?
2—What is Bulgaria's monetary unit?
3—What is a light jacket of bright color for wear at tennis, cricket, etc.?
4—What is unit of measure used by printers?
5—What is said to be "feathered with flying hours"?
6—Writing fluid.
10—What operatic heroine is a princess and sorceress?
12—Who is a Greek pirate in Byron's "Don Juan"?
13—What is the "inverted Bowl" of which Omar writes?
15—To color.
19—What was first name of Bok, who wrote of his Americanization?
20—Craft.
21—Would an areacange have fins, paws, or a bill?
22—What is a curved line in music which connects notes that are to be sung to same syllable?
25—What was first name of Mr. Battle, who "was a soldier bold"?
26—Arabic (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM — WASHINGTON — WPB TO CONTROL SIZES OF WOMEN'S HATS


TOO BAD THEY DON'T CONTROL THE STYLES TOO
WPB TO CONTROL SIZES OF WOMEN'S HATS
I WISH THE WPB HAD CUT DOWN THE BRIMS BEFORE BETTY BOUGHT THIS ONE
THE WPB MIGHT DO WELL TO ALSO CONTROL THE SIZE OF SOME OF OUR GAY BLADE'S BONNETS
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BOOGIE WOOGIE CONTEST TONIGHT
L.F. VAN ZELM
PORTRAIT OF WPB OFFICIAL ANTICIPATING RUSH OF WOMEN PROTESTING NEW HAT CONTROL ORDER

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Be Prepared*

By Le Pelley

IF YOU THINK WE HAVE TOO MANY POTATOES, WE CAN DIG SOME UP AND START OVER...
OH NO—I'VE TAKEN CARE OF THE SITUATION..
I'VE PLANTED SOME MORE ROWS OF CELERY, PARSLEY AND ONIONS !!
?
YOU'VE PLANTED MORE - ?? BUT WHAT ARE THE CELERY, PARSLEY AND ONIONS FOR.?
?
POTATO SALAD..
!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ol' Pete's a Pointer From Way Back!*

By Rodgers

I noticed today that a lot of people were walking right by without stopping to read that big sign on the corner of Busy Blvd. and Maple St.-
"That sign's important and there should be some way to make every one stop and read it," I thought to myself.
WAR BONDS AND STAMPS
Then I had an idea!
And ol' Peter was just the dog to help me make it work!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Will Be in There Pitching*

By The Hagers

The vacant lot where ducklings Play Was still. No shouts, no laughter, gay.
"What is the trouble, lads?" I cried. "Did you lose your last ball?" Bud sighed-
"Sylvester Scaup, who just left here, Said we'd have no ball games next year."
"While Uncle Waddles has his wing, Baseball will still be in full swing."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Subsidies *Can* Be a Big Help

It is to be hoped the generally negative reception given the Administration's announcement that subsidies will be used to "roll back" the price of certain meats, butter, and coffee by 10 per cent will not be too discouraging to the proponents of such Government payments. For in the battle of production, no less than in the fight against inflation, subsidies have a legitimate place.

The necessity, however, is to use subsidies effectively. The presently announced plan is uncertain. It lacks boldness, scope, hence effectiveness.

In the first place, a definition needs to be made. In Britain payments have been used with success in getting essential foods to lower-income groups. In Britain, because of the great volume of imports, the problem is primarily one of proper and fair distribution. In the United States the basic difficulty is one of production. If there were an abundance of food, prices would take care of themselves; so would distribution. Intelligent use of subsidies in America, then, would first aim at production.

In the plan announced in Washington, to take effect July 1, this aim is taken only in the case of meats. At present, there being no ceiling on livestock, the packer is caught between the rising cost of his raw materials and the fixed price at which he sells his finished product. The subsidy now proposed would grant aid to the processor; so, if the payment is large enough, it should tend to increase production.

But to subsidize manufacture of butter would only serve to draw more cream into that avenue, to the general impairment of more vital dairy products, which manufacturing of butter tends to waste. Subsidizing of coffee is a doubtful aid to the Nation's nutrition.

The final objection to the new subsidy plan is trenchantly summarized by George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., who says the 300 to 500 million dollars a year the plan contemplates spending is just "peanuts." The plain fact is that to accelerate transfer of short-staple cotton fields to essential vegetable oils, to gain the livestock, poultry, dairy, and other large-scale food production needed in this hungry world requires subsidies of many billions.

The circumstance must be squarely faced that money for these subsidies would ultimately have to come from the people in the form of taxes. It would be borrowing, in effect, to meet a secondary emergency of war.

The people need to be educated in this new phase of economics; farmers have to be convinced of the merits of this approach (as they apparently are not convinced at present), and labor must be satisfied that it would work. Otherwise, the people would cry at the expense, farmers would continue to press for higher prices, and labor for higher wages.

All this implies some debate and discussion. Congress seems to be the legal and logical place for that. Trying to by-pass Congress by planting a small shoot of subsidy in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is only likely to throw the problem out of perspective.

The laudable effects of reasonable subsidies cannot be gained by magic. They pull rabbits out of the hat on the political stage—but not on the farm.

No Greater Love

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.—Jesus.

Men like Commander Howard W. Gilmore earn the gratitude not only of those whose lives they buy—at the top price—not only of governments whose ships they save, but of all men, women and children who hear of and are exalted in some measure by a great deed. On the deck of his submarine, wounded, but knowing that the moment or two required for his men to get him inside might mean loss of the ship and the lives of his comrades, Commander Gilmore ordered: "Take her down."

That must have been one of the most difficult orders a crew ever had to obey. It must have been given with a finality and an authority that could come only from a leader who had reached through self-immolation a firm decision—so firm, indeed, that his conviction overbore all weaker human responses in his men. They took her down.

Commander Gilmore's deed will go into the knowledge of the ages to show what stuff is in us, to make men look for better things than they might once have hoped for in themselves. It will help men to learn to be heroes by helping them to learn to love at once more deeply and more impersonally, as Commander Gilmore loved his ship, his crew, the cause he fought for.

Echoes From Africa

No censor is able to keep from the peoples imprisoned in Hitler's continental fortress the news that was made in Africa last week. Almost as soon as the fall of Tunis and Bizerte was known to the free world, reports were afoot of new suppressions by the Nazis in the occupied countries of Europe.

The Nazis are setting up special courts and taking other energetic measures against oppressed peoples. The temper of these peoples, and an increase of acts dangerous to Nazi interests, must be making new precautions absolutely necessary. The chinks in Europe's outer armor may be no more difficult to fill than the fissures now spreading through the inner walls of the "new order."

Meanwhile from the Russian front come echoes of the victory in Africa. Reported destruction of 930 Axis planes in a week by Russian forces adds point to Russian congratulations on the African triumph. The American-British-French front is now becoming a second front in the sense in which that word has been used by Premier Stalin from the start.

It is said that Hitler now has to worry about where the next blow will fall. But nobody is keeping any secrets from him. The United Nations are quite frank about it and doubtless approve General Giraud's utter disregard for military secrecy when he says that the invasion of Europe will come "from the north as well as from the south, from the east as well as from the west."

As Hitler's early triumphs showed, victory develops a momentum of its own. The Nazis are now having the experience of seeing the other fellow's victory coming their way with increasing momentum.

Weapon

Ten years ago today the Nazis made a savage attack on what they must have considered a powerful obstacle to their plan to enslave the world. They set up throughout Germany a series of bonfires, with the participation of some thirty universities, to eradicate "un-German" literature. About 30,000 books were tossed into the blaze—not only the works of famous German Jews, but also the writings of gentiles of various nationalities "whose philosophy ran counter to their creed of tyranny and racism." As Archibald MacLeish put it in an address he made before the American Booksellers Association last year:

> These Nazis perpetrated their obscene and spiteful act because they knew . . . that books are weapons and that a free man's books—such books as free men with a free man's pride can write—are weapons of such edge and weight and power that those who would destroy the world of freedom must first destroy the books that freedom fights with.

The efforts to exterminate the Bible, while presented to the Nazi mind as part of the purge of Jewish thought, resulted from fear, fear that Nazi doctrines could not hold together when confronted with the truth of the Scriptures. With Mr. MacLeish we might ask, "Do we recognize the power of books as truly as the Nazi mob which dumped them on a fire?"

This bonfire of May 10, 1933, should have been enough to warn the democracies of the barbarous and ruthless attack on civilization which must be later opposed with guns and tanks. Publishers in England are reporting that the demand for books far exceeds the ability to supply, and this condition is due not only to shortage of materials but also to an increased interest in books, a constantly growing need of the printed word.

When we read of the works of Mendelssohn, Heine, Meyerbeer, Feuchtwanger, Werfel, Thomas Mann, Remarque, and many others of comparable standing being hurled into the flames, accompanied by barbarian applause, let us be grateful anew for the continued publication and distribution of books free men can write.

And let us protect our free men's literature against all the onslaughts of those henchmen of Naziism—ignorance, greed and hate. Our books are among the most important weapons in our arsenal. The bonfire proved that beyond a shadow of a doubt.

Barbers in Elizabeth, New Jersey, have joined to force the price of haircuts up to $1. How about it, Mr. President and gentlemen of the WLB?

"Contralto is a low sort of music that only women can sing," runs a schoolboy howler. Yes, when a man sings it it's base.

No tune is so sweet
As Tunis defeat
And Axis retreat.
Encore! Repeat!

Our Readers Say—

The Adams Document's Trip

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been drawn to a recent item in The Christian Science Monitor purporting to tell how the Adams copy of the Declaration of Independence was delivered to the Library of Congress for exhibit. Since the story as published is inaccurate, I would appreciate it if you would give equal prominence to the actual facts.

In connection with its celebration of the Jefferson Bicentennial, the Library of Congress undertook to exhibit the original documents illustrating the development of the text of the Declaration, together with the various contemporary drafts made by Jefferson and his colleagues upon the subcommittee of five. It was the Library's further intention, which has now been realized, to publish a study of the evolution of the text, together with facsimiles of these various documents. The original manuscripts involved in the project had never been exhibited together and some of them had never been publicly exhibited before.

One of the most important of these documents—indeed one of the most important documents bearing upon the history of this country—was the Adams copy of the Declaration held by the Adams Manuscript Trust in Boston. This copy had, I believe, never previously been exhibited, and very few living Americans had ever seen it. To request its loan from the Adams Manuscript Trust was to request a very great favor indeed. When, however, the nature of the proposal was communicated, through the Massachusetts Historical Society, to the officers of the Adams Manuscript Trust, they very generously gave the necessary permission.

The delivery of the Adams copy of the Declaration to the Library, which was the subject of your paragraph, was actually accomplished as follows: The document was shipped, through the Massachusetts Historical Society, to Mr. Julian Boyd, the Librarian of Princeton University, who is also the Historian of the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission. Mr. Boyd brought the document to the Library of Congress, accompanied by an armed Library guard, who was sent to Princeton for the purpose. The document was insured by the Library of Congress. Its journey to the Library of Congress was without incident, and it was delivered to me personally in my office by Mr. Boyd and the guard who had accompanied him. It was subsequently exhibited for a period of two weeks under twenty-four-hour Marine Guard in the Rotunda of the Library of Congress, and the Library's own guards were continuously at their posts throughout this period.

I doubt that any exhibit of American materials was ever treated with greater respect or more continuous care. I doubt also whether any exhibit of American materials ever deserved such care more completely. The many American historians and students of Jefferson who visited the exhibit would, I think, subscribe to the statement that this was, perhaps, the most important single exhibit of basic American documents ever assembled.

The Library is profoundly obligated to the officers of the Adams Manuscript Trust and to the Massachusetts Historical Society for their part in a common labor of American scholarship of the first importance, and I most earnestly regret that an incorrect and distorted account of any part of this common labor should have been published in a newspaper of the distinction of yours.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH
Washington — The Librarian of Congress

"The Un-American Front"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent front page of The Christian Science Monitor carried a good summary of the Kenney report on the "un-American front" in California, concerning which I have just written to Senator Kenney. As a matter of fact, the report has some vital application to the schools of every State in the Union.

The primary responsibility for un-American teaching rests in a surprising number of cases upon the universities, where the young men are socialistically indoctrinated, later to become the instructors in history, economics, sociology, and American institutions in the junior colleges and high schools.

These instructors with the clever dialectic of the leftists make what impressions they please upon the students and avoid trouble with the school authorities by very simple means, viz.:

1. They work for the Communist Party while registering in some other party.
2. They refrain from preaching revolution.

Obviously the American masses have lost a clear understanding of constitutional Americanism.

Foreign governments of the aggressive sort propagandize strenuously for their way of living. As a matter of sound policy our government should do the same for our way, in school, industry, and every social institution.

JOHN LAURENCE SEYMOUR
Sacramento, Calif.

A Soldier's 'Thank You'

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This poem was sent to Miss Joy Brooks, a Junior hostess at the Stage Door Canteen in New York City, from somewhere en route to the front.

LALIVE BROWNELL
New York — Senior Hostess

This letter, tho' written on bended knee,
will never go down in history.
Just a few words, arranged in rhyme,
to thank you for a very good time.
To you it may have been "Duty First,"
but the pleasure was mine, to put it terse—
So just keep on dancing, keep smiling through,
'til your job is done, and ours is, too.
Your super-dancing is as important as mine,
'tho I dance a slow waltz to the front line.
So keep right on dancing, chin held high,
keep faith in Freedom; we won't let it die.

PRIVATE H.

No Rationing of Evil

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It struck us forcibly on Easter. There's something sad and strange in a system of war economy that will not call on men for the tiniest sacrifice of such unnecessary evils as liquor and tobacco yet with long face calls on its children to give up their chocolate eggs.

New York — ELSA HARTMAN

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Spring Clean-Up in Tunisia

The Bookshelf

Machiavelli and Mr. Burnham

With "The Managerial Revolution" James Burnham set the political philosophers by the ears. His new book, THE MACHIAVELLIANS (New York: John Day. $2.50), is no less controversial and in some respects is more basic, for it does not merely offer an explanation of today's social trends but enunciates the philosophy on which "The Managerial Revolution" was based.

The author's effort to reverse the common opinion of Niccolo Machiavelli would seem to be enough in the way of controversy for one book, but it is only the beginning. Not only does he present a man whose name has become the symbol for political trickery and dishonor as the discoverer of a science of politics; he contends Machiavelli and such followers as Gaetano Mosca, Georges Sorel, Robert Michels, and Vilfredo Pareto are true defenders of political liberty.

Much can be said for a re-examination of Machiavelli's teachings. For two or three decades discerning political economists have felt that popular opinion does great injustice to the famous Florentine. Mr. Burnham produces considerable evidence to sustain his contention that Machiavelli was a remarkably objective student of politics and a true friend of liberty. Mr. Burnham has a passion for realism, but there is something unrealistic in his claim that, because "it is most certainly against the interest of the powerful that the truth should be known about political behavior," the powerful have conspired to defame Machiavelli. Otherwise his case for Machiavelli is well reasoned and well worth examination by anyone interested in the history of political thinking.

* * *

Mr. Burnham chooses to pass over Thomas Hobbes, the great English exponent of the Machiavellian school, but succinctly reviews Mosca and his "Theory of the Ruling Class"; Sorel's "Myth and Violence"; Michels's "Limits of Democracy" and "Iron Law of Oligarchy," and Pareto's "Nature of Social Action."

In the final section of the book he summarizes Machiavellian philosophy—the contention that a science of politics is possible, that its primary subject matter is the struggle for power, that rational action plays a small part in political changes, that the key to its study is the elite and its methods of ruling by force and fraud.

Then Mr. Burnham applies these teachings to throw light on the present situation of modern industrial society. He believes that we are in a period of social revolution caused by the failure of the ruling class to deal with technological developments and new social forces. He declares "there are many shocks still awaiting those who believe that this is nothing more than a very big war of one coalition of allies against another which will end with one side, intact and victorious, writing a new Versailles."

In this reviewer's opinion the author's most discerning and useful point is in disclosing how dangerously democracy skirts the totalitarian abyss when the people depend on one man for leadership or on the State for economic support. He apparently thinks America is in some danger of "Bonapartism"—the dictatorship in democratic dress that France had under the two Napoleons.

This will appear a rather extreme view to many Americans but Mr. Burnham is close to the wise men who established the checks and balances of the American Constitution in the conviction that power tends to corrupt itself. Certainly those who would build up big government as a counter-weight to big business should be warned that government can become more powerful and more oppressive than any one element of society.

* * *

The author appears ostentatiously iconoclastic in asserting that there is no such thing as self-government. He means, of course, that the people merely exchange one set of rulers for another. Possibly citizens of democracies need to be reminded of this, but it seems like hair-splitting, so long as civil liberties and the rights of political opposition are preserved.

Mr. Burnham looks upon man as merely a political animal and upon society as a community of exploiters and victims, wolves and sheep. He believes the Machiavellians have been reviled as advisers of the wolves when they were really objective in explaining the processes by which the wolves shear the lambs. He argues that the sheep could use this knowledge to protect themselves, but this is hardly logical in one holding his opinions of the human race.

Such a book as this may administer a salutary spanking to those who talk vaguely of democracy and expect a bright new world to rise out of the horrors of today without there having been any basic correction of the fear, hate, and ignorance which produced those horrors. One welcomes an effort to examine society objectively, although Mr. Burnham is sometimes far from objective.

Democracies would be better governed if his advice to test politicians by their acts rather than their promises were more widely followed. That kind of skepticism may be useful, but when skepticism becomes materialistic cynicism, regarding religion as a social myth and overlooking the fundamental spiritual nature of man, it is by no means a complete or trustworthy guide to politics. The idealists whom the Machiavellians scorn come closer to the truth.

D. M. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

Musical Blockade?

British song writers have formed an Association for the Advancement of British Song.

Purpose is not—so we are assured by persuasive dispatches from London—to start a campaign against American songs, which now form 75 per cent of the popular music issued by British publishers. Oh, no. But to put more British songs on the radio and songsheet maps.

Before this thing develops into a musical blockade, maybe song writers of both nations can practice a little songs-across-the-sea harmony. If lease-lend can work both ways in war supplies, perhaps we can get a little reciprocity into Tin Pan Alley.

We don't mean so much trading "Rose-Ann of Charing Cross" for "Rose of Washington Square," or "He Wore a Pair of Silver Wings" for "Johnny Zero." What we were thinking of is—we could agree to scuttle one of our sour ones (pick your own) if the British would scuttle one of theirs.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Wide Horizon

"I Am an American"

By Roberta Brink

Two hours after Jens was sworn in as an American citizen, he joined the United States Navy.

That was Jens's way of showing his appreciation for the privilege of being an American.

The eve of Jens's departure, his gang gave him a farewell "spread" at a restaurant.

"Say, he's a Swede, ain't he?" grinned the waitress, taking Jens's order.

"No, Norwegian," corrected somebody.

"Where do you get that stuff—'Swede,' 'Norwegian'?" boomed Jens, round face red to the roots of his yellow hair.

"I'm American, same's you, same as all of you. I talk American, I'm going to fight American."

Jens is only one of some 250,000 foreign-born who have become naturalized in the United States during the last year.

Sunday, May 16, by proclamation of President Roosevelt, the United States will honor all its new citizens of the last year by celebrating "I Am An American Day."

These include a total of 2,750,000 persons, of whom nearly two-and-a-half million are young men and women who have completed their twenty-first year, and so come into their heritage of American citizenship.

Another 15,000 are young men in our armed forces—some of them stationed abroad—to whom the right of citizenship has been extended through the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

* * *

But whether at home, under peaceful skies, or abroad where democratic ideals are challenged in active conflict, at no time in history has the precious possession of American citizenship been so highly prized, or so sought after for the priceless gift that it really is.

America is living proof that the nations of the world can live peaceably side by side. "I Am An American Day" comes as a reminder this year, when cynics scoff at postwar plans as "Utopian" dreams, that America is herself a "United Nations" all rolled into one.

Who built your community and mine? Who adds to its vigor from year to year? Who are our neighbors? The Nagys from Hungary, Capanellis from Italy, Kracznyks from Yugoslavia, Levins from Russia, Moriartys from Ireland, McCords from Scotland, Lejeunes from Normandy.

A young German-American mayor from a midwestern city left a flourishing political career to volunteer to fight for American ideals and against the Nazi doctrine of race superiority. His ship is reported missing.

My friend Steve may have been fighting with him. Steve's uncle put Greek War Relief over in our town. Steve is as dark as the Aryan mayor is blond—and with a smile as brilliant.

* * *

Did you ever attend an "I Am An American Day" celebration? Especially surrounded by new and beaming citizens, swarthy and broad, fair and gawky, admiring the Boy Scouts and Legionnaires and Auxiliaries, basking in the brass music blaring in their honor?

There's a glow as at a graduation in a poor neighborhood, where a child's education has meant a family's sacrifice and struggle. There's at times a hush as in church at a moment of silent prayer. There's excitement as at a circus. There's joy as at receipt of great riches or reward. There's an indefinable blending of all these, and something more besides.

There's the tear in the eye as allegiance to the flag is pledged, and the words of the national anthem, high notes and all, roar up through the hall.

You can feel the ring of it. It meets a corresponding tingle of your own.

It's great to be an American. It's light and warmth and laughter. It's freedom to crack jokes at Mrs. Roosevelt, if you so desire. It's freedom to criticize the President, or to say that Texas is the best State in the Union, or that you can't abide cowboy crooning, or that the trouble with civilian defense is nobody realizes we've got to economize on unessentials.

They contribute to our wealth, these new citizens we salute on "I Am An American Day." Their labor and their skill and their resources invigorate our land. But it is chiefly by their indomitable enthusiasm that we are renewed.

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